

THE CASE FOR ORGANIC FARMING. By SIR ALBERT HOWARD

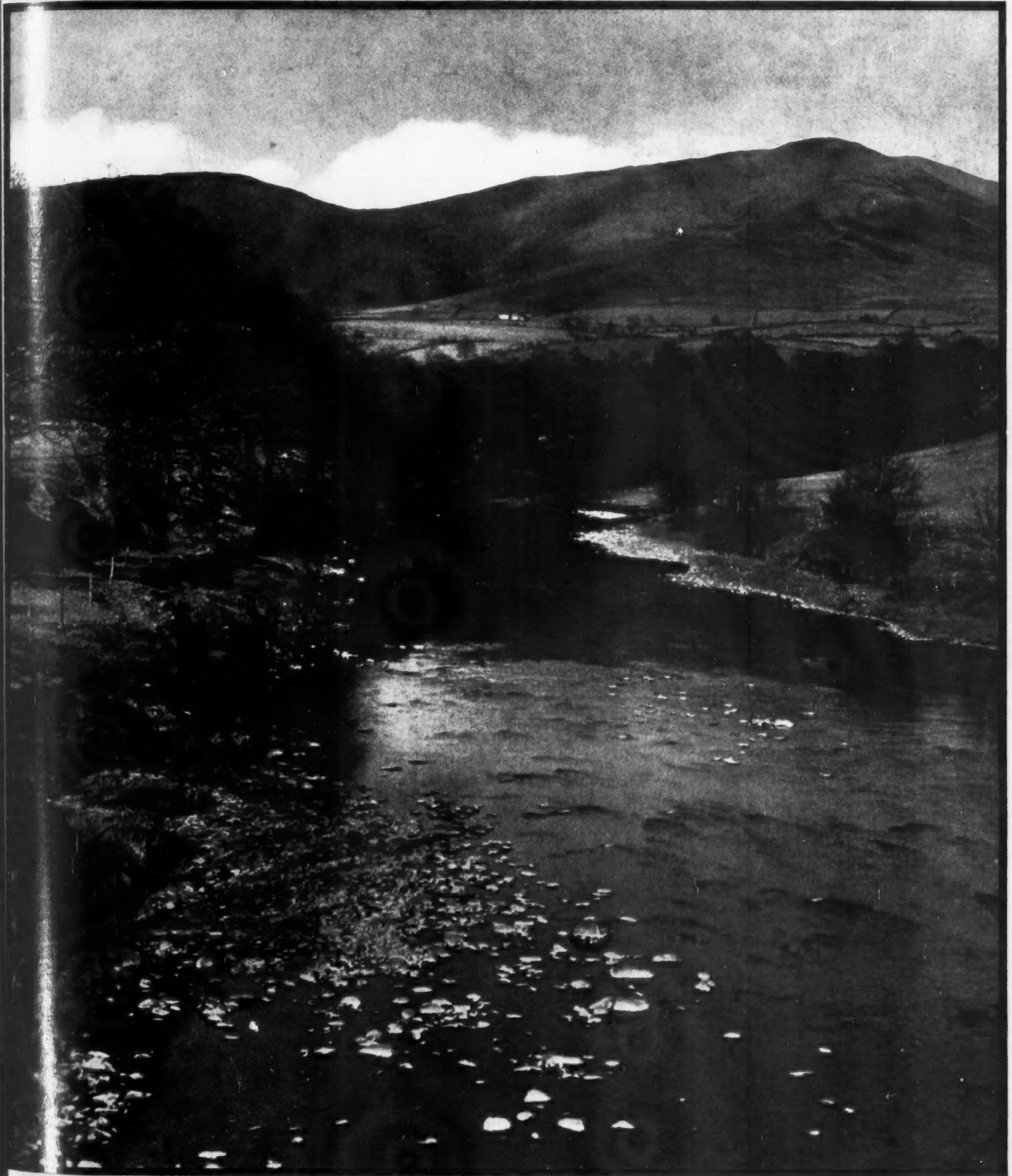
JUN 21 1944

COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

MAY 12, 1944

ONE SHILLING & SIXPENCE



THE RIVER LUNE NEAR SEDBERGH, YORKSHIRE

J. H. Cookson

AUCTIONS

ANTIQUE OR MODERN (advantageous to Executors, Trustees, and Private Owners).—Very GOOD PRICES ASSURED for Antique and Modern Household Furniture, Silver, Jewellery, Pictures, Books, Porcelain, etc., at the weekly Auction Sales of PHILIPS, SON & NEALE, 7, Blenheim Street, New Bond Street (Established 1796). (Sales of the above property can also be promptly arranged by private treaty.) Tel.: Mayfair 2424. Ref. W.T.L. Auction announcements, Daily Telegraph every Monday, The Times every Tuesday.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON, LTD., will hold the following SALE by AUCTION at their Galleries,

72, NEW BOND STREET, W.1. May. 6/22.
THE FINAL PORTION OF THE COLLECTION OF OLD ENGLISH DELFT AND OTHER POTTERY, etc., formed by the late LOUIS GAUTIER, Esq. (to be sold by order of the Executors), comprising Plates, Jugs, Teapots, Punch and other Bowls, Mugs, Changers, Dishes, etc., Sale takes place May 23rd and following day at 11 a.m. each day. Catalogues of above Sale p.p. 3d. each (prepaid).

PUTTICK & SIMPSON, LTD. (Established in 1784) hold frequent Sales by Auction of Old Silver, Sheffield Plate, Jewellery, Old English Furniture, Porcelain and Pottery, Glass, Objects of Art, Engravings, Etchings, Colour Prints, Pictures, Drawings, Postage Stamps, Books, MSS., Old Violins, etc., at their Galleries, 72, New Bond Street, London, W.1. Tel.: MAYFAIR 6622.

PERSONAL

A.T.S. urgently requires pair Jodhpurs (height 5 ft. 5 ins.) and Leather Boots (size 6).—Box 924.

ADVERTISER, previously business manager, offers services for office, outdoor or supervisory work on country estate, in return for tenancy of unfurnished cottage. Versatile, capable, highest integrity. Now in W. Midlands.—Box 915.

ACCOUNTANT with wide taxation knowledge and commercial experience would prepare accounts, advise upon farm and property tax, reconstruction, company formation and post-war problems. Would perform secretarial duties.—Write RICKETT, 41 Whitehall, S.W.1.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN SILVER, GOLD, DIAMONDS, JEWELLERY, COINS AND MEDALS, etc., BOUGHT for CASH. Highest prices given. Call or send registered post.—SPINK & SON, LTD., The All British Firm (Est. 1772), 5-7, King Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Whitehall 5275).

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE—a choice collection of Georgian Chairs, Easy Chairs, Dining Tables, Bureaux, Tallboys, Chests, Persian Rugs, Mirrors, Ornamental China, Chinese Porcelain and Ivories, Cut Glass, Bronzes, etc. Inspection invited.—WILLIAM WILLET, LTD., Sloane Square, S.W.1. Tel. Sloane 8141.

ARTHUR CHURCHILL, LTD., the first and still the only Firm dealing exclusively in ANTIQUE GLASSWARE of all ages and all countries. Large and small collections designed or improved to suit all purposes. Especially good prices are offered for out-of-the-way specimens, but the Company is a ready buyer of any old glass in good condition.—34, Marylebone High Street, W.1. Welbeck 6562.

ASPREY'S is in a position to offer exceptionally high prices for JEWELLERY, also GOLD and SILVERWARE. They strongly advise owners to take advantage of the prevailing demand by disposing of any surplus goods of this class and will be pleased to send a representative where the quantity of goods is greater than can be conveniently sent by registered post. Parcels should be addressed to ASPREY'S, 165, New Bond Street, London, W.1, or they may be deposited at 64, The Promenade, CHELTENHAM, for forwarding.

BADMINTON: A REMINDER for after the war. JACQUES BADMINTON RACKETS give satisfaction. Hand-made by craftsmen.—JOHN JACQUES & SON, LTD., makers of fine Sports and Games Equipment since 1786. Thornton Heath, Surrey.

BLOUSES—Men's worn shirts will make into MOST ATTRACTIVE BLOUSES or own material can be made up by experts, 30/- NO COUPONS.—Write for details, C.B., C.6, 45a, Mortimer Street, London, W.1.

BLOUSES WITHOUT COUPONS. We make Old Shirts or your own material into smart Blouses at 2 gns. each. "Trubensied" Brand Collars and Cuffs if desired.—Please write for details to: RESARTUS, LTD., 139, Queensway, London, W.2.

BROOKLANDS OF BOND STREET would like particulars of good cars available for purchase.—103, New Bond Street, W.1. Mayfair 8351.

CARS WANTED. SPIKINS, Heath Road, Twickenham, require to purchase at once one American car over 16 h.p. and one 8-12 h.p. Saloon. Cars must be 1938 or 1939 models and mileage under 20,000. Tel.: Popesgrove 1035.

CHARLES ANGELL, 34, Milson Street, Bath, dealer in antique furniture, china, pictures, jewellery, etc., is willing to buy collections or single specimens at good prices. Also has a large stock for disposal. Enquiries solicited.

COPIES OF "COUNTRY LIFE" required, March 17th and March 24th, 1944.—Write and state price to: Box 928.

COTTAGE ELECTRIC LIGHTING by Windmill.—Particulars: LIDDELL, 62, Gledbe Place, Chelsea, S.W.3.

CUSTOMERS OF HEAL'S in the London area who wish to dispose of furniture or bedding are requested to write to HEAL & SON, LTD., 196, Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

ARE YOU INTERESTED in evidence of survival after death? Evidence of Survival may be found to-day. Help in study is offered at the LONDON SPIRITUALIST ALLIANCE. Send 8d. for booklet for inquirers, 16, Queensbury Place, London, S.W.7.

AVOID FURS got by torture. Write for Fur Cancellation leaflet, which also tells how to kill domestic animals and poultry humanely.—MAJOR VAN DER BYL, Wappenham, Towcester.

£400 OFFERED for really small mileage AUSTIN 12, ROVER, HILLMAN, HUMBER or WOLSELEY Sunshine Saloon.—Write, Box 1212, SCRIPPS'S, South Molton Street, W.1.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

1/6 per line. Personal 2/- (Min. 3 lines.)

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COULD ANY PRIVATE PERSON living in the country (isolation immaterial) offer simple accommodation single man for occasional rest periods, preferably where horse could be borrowed for riding/driving. Some services could be rendered by advertiser. Good references given.—Box 925.

DEATH-WATCH BEETLE, Furniture Beetle and all wood-borers can be completely eradicated by the polychloromethylene WYKAMOL.—Full details from RICHARDSON & STARLING, LTD., Winchester.

DIAMONDS, JEWELS, GOLD, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, ANTIQUE AND MODERN SILVER, PLATE, ETC., urgently required for Export. Highest cash prices. The largest buyers in the country are BENTLEY & CO., 65, New Bond Street (facing Brook Street), W.1. Tel.: MAYFAIR 0651.

EVA RITCHER, of 4, Berkeley Street, W.1, creates fascinating goods of charm and distinction, or models delightful hats from both old and new materials. Tel.: MAYFAIR 1651.

FINE ANTIQUE WALNUT AND OTHER FURNITURE, CHINA AND GLASS at THE GENERAL TRADING CO. (MAYFAIR) LTD., 1, 3 and 5, Grantham Place, Park Lane, W.1. Grosvenor 3373.

FOUNTAIN PENS repaired, all makes; speedy service. Old pens and parts purchased.—F. W. CLEVELAND, 14, Red Lion Square, W.C.1.

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FUR COAT FOR SALE. Very slightly worn RUSSIAN ERMINE, small size, valued at 700 guineas.—Write, in first instance, to Box 926.

GARDENS SCHEME. Do not miss visiting the many gardens that have kindly promised to open under the Queen's Institute of District Nursing Gardens Scheme during the coming Spring and Summer for the benefit of district nursing.—Lists can be obtained from the GARDENS SECRETARY, 57, Lower Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1.

GOLD, Silver, Diamonds, Jewellery, convert into cash NOW while prices are high. Registered parcels receive same attention as personal transactions.—HARRODS LTD., London, S.W.1. Sloane 1234.

GOVERNNESS AND RALLI CARDS, 40-80 Gns. Show condition. Also harness. On rail.—HEYMANN, 2, Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, S.W.1. SLO. 8161.

HANDBAGS. Let us have your handbags for repair. Highest craftsmanship. Moderate charges. Crocodile bags a speciality. Post or call for free estimate.—REMAKE HANDBAG COMPANY, Dept. C, 57, Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3.

HAND and Nail Institute sends a Special Home treatment parcel for war-weary hands and nails (including famous Restinal). 10/- Appointment with CORALIE GODFREY at 35, Old Bond Street, 10.6. Reg. 3387.

INTERESTING PEOPLE are those who are familiar with the great English novels, essays, poems, and plays. Such reading gives lasting pleasures, promotes conversational abilities, and sound thinking. The new L.S.J. Course has been written by L. A. G. Strong, the famous author and broadcaster. Other courses in Journalism, Story Writing, Poetry, Radio, etc. Reduced fees. Free book from Applications Dept., LONDON SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM, 57, Gordon Square, W.C.1. Mus. 4574.

INVISIBLE MENDING. Burnt, torn and moth-eaten garments (except Knitwear) invisibly mended in two weeks. Send or call. Mark clearly damages to be mended.—BELL INVISIBLE MENDERS, LTD., 73, New Bond Street, W.1.

KNICKEBOCKER BREECHES are the ideal garment for the country gentleman, and can be made from self-measurement if necessary.—THOMAS & SONS, 5, Carlos Place, W.1.

LADY anxious to purchase Mink Coat. Please send particulars to Box 816.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN with discerning tastes in tailoring are invited to post garments for advice and estimate without obligation. Specialists in Turning, Retailoring, Converting, etc. Thirty years' experience Savile Row garments.—SACKVILLE TAILORING CO., LTD., 61, BEDFORD HILL, BALHAM, S.W.12. Tel.: STREATHAM 1600.

LARGE white flawless Solitaire Set. Plat. size F. wanted. Also Eternity Ring. Large matched diamonds, set plat., size F.—Box 827.

LIGHTING SETS. Is your lighting set giving you continuous and efficient service? Our Engineer is available to advise you on all matters relating to every type of installation. We await the opportunity to assist you.—HARRIS AND BODDY, 280, High Road, Harrow Weald, Middlesex, Harrow 0358.

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NURSE OLLIVIER, Colonic lavage, insomnia, colds, obesity, headaches, indigestion. Tel.: Mayfair 1085.

ORDER OF THE NEW DAY. Home of MEDITATION, HEALING, and study of the New Teaching for post-war days. Pioneers wanted, seekers welcomed. Write for particulars and vacancies.—FERGUSON, Secretary, Peters Marland, Torrington, N. Devon.

ORIGINAL SPEECHES FOR ALL OCCASIONS prepared. Also Public Speaking privately taught. WELBECK 4947.—KIRKHAM HAMILTON, Speakers' Academy, 67, Hallam Street, W.1.

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R.A.F. NAVIGATOR requires for personal use old type Sports Car such as Alvis, Bentley, Bugatti, Invicta, Lea Francis, Francis Nash, M.G. or similar.—Particulars: Box 929.

REPAIR YOUR LADDERS in your stockings with my "Latch" Ladder Needle: 16, post free.—28, Woodville Road, Ham, Richmond, Surrey.

ROLLS-ROYCE AND BENTLEY. You cannot afford whether buying or selling—to overlook the advantage of consulting the largest officially appointed retailers.—JACK BARCLAY, LTD., 12/13, St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. Mayfair 7444.

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THE FASHION CIRCLE DRESS AGENCY. GOOD clothes bought and sold.—Room 27, 55, Berners Street, W.1. Museum 2273.

WARING & GILLOW buy good quality Second-hand Merchandise, Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, Furs, China and Glass, Silverware.—Oxford Street, W.1.

WATCHES WANTED. New, old, disused, or out-of-order. Top prices paid. Send registered. Cash or offer by return.—KAYS (C.L.), 19, Hopwood Avenue, Manchester, 4.

WEST OF ENGLAND—Public, please remember that BRUFORD'S OF EXETER, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths, will value or purchase for cash Jewels and Silver, Ancient or Modern. Call by appointment.—Phone: EXETER 54901.

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ADVERTISER wishes to purchase a carefully used or low mileage car; h.p. immaterial if otherwise suitable.—MARSHALL, "Longforgan," Ferndown, Dorset.

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BOY'S GREY FLANNEL SUIT, 10-11 years, or suit or blazer, wanted. Also boy's riding breeches or jodhpurs, 10-11 years. Also coat or summer frock for small girl, 8 years.—Box 931.

CARPETS AND RUGS of distinction purchased. Best prices given.—PEREZ, Carpet Specialists, 168, Brompton Rd., S.W.3. Ken. 9878. (Between Harrods and Brompton Oratory), and 97, New Bond St., W.1. MAYFAIR 7008.

CHAUFFEUR-DRIVE CAR required for elderly lady. Previous Wolsley, value £550, blitzed.—Box 930.

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CARAVAN, ECCLES ENCHANTRESS, 17 ft. d.p., lantern roof, water tank, wireless, gas lighting and cooking, toilet, 4 berths, excellent condition. H.P. terms arranged.—F.O.A. CARAVAN CENTRE, 206, The Broadway, London, N.W.2. Tel.: Gladstone 2234.

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"COUNTRY LIFE" for sale, March 5, 1943, to February 25, 1944, 12 months complete. Clean condition.—Offers to H. OWEN, 15, Liverpool Road, Birkdale, Lancashire.

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TABLE POULTRY. Fatten your own. Best white-fleshed five-week-old cockerels. Easy to rear, needing no heat or hen. 6/- each, carriage paid. Minimum six, cash with order. L1 delivery guaranteed.—STUART, Ivy Farm, Framlingham, Suffolk.

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COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XCV. No. 2469

MAY 12, 1944

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

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Station 1 mile. Direct to Liverpool Street, Baker Street and Marylebone.

Occupying a magnificent position, 400 ft up on gravel soil, facing South, with uninterrupted views for many miles.
THE RESIDENCE, part reputed to be some 200 years old, thoroughly modernised and in good order.



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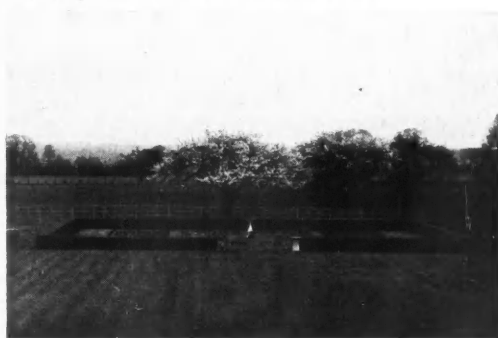
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Between Tunbridge Wells and Hastings. London 55 miles. 2½ miles Main Line Station.

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A RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL & SPORTING ESTATE about 566 ACRES

including a most attractive Residence (Sussex Farmhouse style) which is in first-rate order and upon which considerable sums of money have been spent.

Entrance and inner halls, 2 reception rooms and sun parlour, 9 principal and 4 secondary or servants' bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. H. and c. basins in all bedrooms.

Central heating. Electric light. Good water supply. Stabling and garage accommodation.

Excellent Home Farm (in hand) with first-rate buildings.

GROUND AND GARDENS laid out in terraces. Large swimming pool. Water garden with miniature chain of lakes.

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SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE and FIVE COTTAGES in hand, and one let off.

Some 300 acres of woodland affording an excellent little shoot

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COMFORTABLE OLD-FASHIONED FARM HOUSE 3 reception, 6 bed, bathroom, main water and electricity. Useful range of farm buildings with modern cow-house for 31.

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Particulars and Plans price 1s.

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Within easy reach of Minehead, Dunster, Washford, Watchet, Williton, Wiveliscombe and Taunton.

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COMPRISING
**FIVE FARMS, A SMALL HOLDING and ATTRACTIVE
COTTAGE PROPERTIES**

EXTENDING TO ABOUT
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AND ALL LET TO GOOD TENANTS

will be offered for **SALE by AUCTION** (unless previously sold privately) at **THE WYNDHAM HALL, TAUNTON**, on **THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1944, at 2.30 o'clock**

Particulars, Plans and Conditions of Sale (price 1s.) of the Auctioneers: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1 (Mayfair 3316/7); 29, Princes Street, Yeovil (Yeovil 1066); and at Northampton, Cirencester and Leeds.
Solicitors: Messrs. BIRCHAM & CO., 46, Parliament Street, London (Tel.: Whitehall 4002); Messrs. MOGER & COUCH, Wiveliscombe (Tel.: Wiveliscombe 339).



WILTS—GLOUCESTER BORDERS

DELIGHTFUL SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE

2 reception rooms, cloakroom, domestic offices, "Ease" cooker, 5 principal bedrooms, 2 secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

STABLING, GARAGE, UP TO 3 COTTAGES.

11 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION BY ARRANGEMENT.

PRICE £12,500

Details of Sole Agents: JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester.

TO REPLACE A BOMBED HOUSE

SERVING OFFICER URGENTLY SEEKS

SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE

BUCKS, BERKS OR OXON PREFERRED

5-6 beds, 5 to 10 acres.

Main services. Modern equipment.

PRICE TO £6,000

Photographs and details to MAJOR T., c/o JACKSON STOPS AND STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, W.1. (Tel.: May. 3316/7.)

OAKHAM

COMFORTABLE MODERN HOUSE

3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Co.'s electric light. Main water and drainage.

CENTRAL HEATING. CHARMING GARDEN.

ORCHARD.

2 ACRES

PRICE £5,000

Agents: Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Bridge Street, Northampton. (10,239)

ADJOINING THE BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON



THE VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY
KNOWN AS

THE DELAPRE ESTATE EAST

COMPRISING 7 FARMS, ACCOMMODATION HOLDINGS AND COTTAGES
in all about

1,182 ACRES

PRODUCING A RENT ROLL OF APPROXIMATELY

£2,087 1s. 6d. PER ANNUM

Which will be offered for **SALE by AUCTION** (unless previously sold privately) by Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF at the **ANGEL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON**, on **FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1944, at 3 p.m.**

Solicitors: Messrs. ROYDS RAWSTORNE & CO., 46, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1 (Tel.: Museum 0306). Land Agents: W. C. SOWELS, Esq., Preston Capes, Rugby (Tel.: Preston Capes 202); H. LANGDON DOWSETT, Esq., 15, Lower Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

Particulars and Plan (price 1s. 6d.) of the Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON STOPS AND STAFF, Bridge Street, Northampton (Tel.: 2615/6); 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1. Also at Leeds, Cirencester and Yeovil.

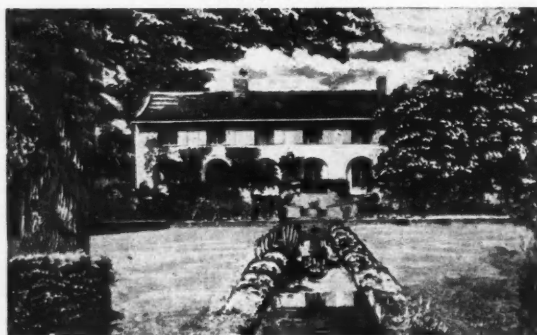
Grosvenor 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

HERTS—Favourite District

23 miles from London.



AN UNIQUE AND ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE IN AN OLD GARDEN

9 or 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Basins in some bedrooms. Central heating.

MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY. GARAGE FOR 2 CARS.
BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS (well kept). GOOD KITCHEN GARDEN.

4½ ACRES IN ALL. FOR SALE

Agents: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

BERKS

5 miles from Newbury.



AN ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE

7 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms. Electricity and water from Co.'s main. Garage. Stables. Cottage.
THE GROUNDS INCLUDE Paddock and Garden, GRASS TENNIS COURT, EXCELLENT KITCHEN GARDEN WITH SMALL GREENHOUSE, AND EXTEND IN ALL TO ABOUT 5 ACRES.

HUNTING, SHOOTING AND FISHING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD
FOR SALE FREEHOLD. £6,000 OR OPEN TO OFFER
POSSESSION AFTER THE WAR

Sole Agents: Messrs. WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

SURREY—25 MINUTES TO WATERLOO

In the highest part of the district, about 10-15 minutes from station, 'buses and shopping centre.

Architect-designed Modern Tudor Residence built of brick with cavity walls, half-timbered upper part and old mellow tiled roof. The house stands on sand and gravel and faces south, and is approached by a drive.

Open panelled hall and lounge, 2 other reception rooms, loggia, full-size billiard room, modern domestic offices, 6 principal bed (5 with en-suite basins), 2 bathrooms, 2 maids' rooms.



Complete central heating. All main services. Telephone.

Oak parquet floors on ground floor and galleried oak staircase. Open brick fireplaces in reception rooms and several bedrooms.

Brick-built double garage.

Well wooded grounds with flower beds and borders, sunk garden, rock garden, stream, hard tennis court, kitchen garden, fruit trees, greenhouse, etc.

ABOUT 1 ACRE

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,845)

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

NEWBURY FOUR MILES

GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE built of brick with tiled roof, standing 400 ft. upon sand subsoil, with good views. Approached by a drive with lodge at entrance, well-arranged accommodation all on two floors, comprises: lounge hall, 4 reception, 10 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms. Central heating. Company's electric light and power. Telephone. Excellent water supply. Modern drainage. Garage for 3 or 4 cars with rooms over. THE GARDENS include lawn, flower beds and herbaceous borders; woodland walks; hard tennis court; walled kitchen garden; orchard; paddock; in all about 8 ACRES.

Four cottages close by can be had if required. FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Sq., W.1. (40,806)



Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

HERTS

LONDON 14 miles by road.
Convenient Tube Station.

MODERN RESIDENCE of brick with steel girders, cavity walls, about 350 ft. up, facing south-east.
2-3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.
All main services. Radiators. Telephone.
Double garage. Stabling.
Attractively laid out and well-maintained garden: lawns, rockeries, pergolas, vegetables, etc.

About 1 ACRE

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,735)



Telegrams:
Galleries, Wesdo, London

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Reading 4441

Regent 0293/3377

NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

1, STATION ROAD, READING; 4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1

Telegrams:

"Nicholas, Reading"

"Nichenyer, Piccy, London."

HAMPSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE BORDERS

In the triangle formed by Reading, Newbury and Basingstoke. 3 miles from Midgham Station (main G.W.R.).

SALE BY AUCTION OF THAT ATTRACTIVE AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

KNOWN AS

HAM FARM, BAUGHURST

extending to about 247 ACRES

The Farm lends itself admirably to the making of a Gentleman's Miniature Agricultural Sporting Estate, in a delightful situation having a park-like appearance.

ATTRACTIVE QUEEN ANNE FARM-HOUSE. 3 OLD-WORLD COTTAGES. COW-HOUSE FOR 30. DELIGHTFUL TIMBER.

WILL BE SOLD TOGETHER WITH THE GROWING CROPS, THE LIVE AND DEAD STOCK INCLUDING A YOUNG DAIRY HERD OF 59 HEAD,

VACANT POSSESSION

which Messrs. NICHOLAS of READING and LONDON, in conjunction with Messrs. SIMMONS & SONS of READING, HENLEY and BASINGSTOKE, will SELL by AUCTION (unless sold privately meanwhile) at THE MASONIC HALL, READING, on TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1944, at 3 p.m.

Applications for Sale Particulars from the Joint Auctioneers at their various offices.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

Regent 2481

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE OF 160 ACRES SUFFOLK—ESSEX BORDERS



EXQUISITE XIIIth to XVth CENTURY FARM-HOUSE, RESTORED. 2 reception, heavily oak-timbered; 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Farmery. Garage. 4-5 acres. Rich pasture and corn land in hand. Woodstocked orchard, old English garden, and lawns. Possession Michaelmas. FREEHOLD, £9,500.
F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.
(Entrance in Sackville Street.)

LIPHOOK AND HASLEMERE (adjoining National Trust Land).

In a lovely sylvan setting, with beautiful views.



FINELY BUILT HOUSE. 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Garage. Cottage and stabling. Well-timbered grounds, lily pool, and flowering shrubs. 5 ACRES. Further land available. Price FREEHOLD, £5,000. Post-war occupation.

F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.
(Entrance in Sackville Street.)

BEAUTIFUL SECLUDED POSITION Near Leatherhead, Surrey.



A REALLY WELL-APPOINTED COUNTRY HOUSE on a Private Estate. 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating, main services. Double garage. Fascinating woodland gardens. Hard tennis court. Yew hedges, orchard, kitchen garden. 3 ACRES. Just available. FREEHOLD, £8,000.

F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.
(Entrance in Sackville Street.)



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1
Regent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London"



BERKS. SUNNINGHILL AREA

1½ miles from Sunningdale and Ascot Stations and within easy access of several noted Golf Courses.

COMMODIOUS GEORGIAN RESIDENCE



4 reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, 6 bathrooms, etc. All public services. Central heating.

BUNGALOW LODGE

Cottage. Stabling.

Garage with rooms for men. Well-established grounds, 2 hard tennis courts, walled kitchen garden, orchards, wood and grass-land. In all over

20 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

AT PRESENT LET FURNISHED SUBJECT TO 6 MONTHS' NOTICE
Particulars from: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1.
(Tel.: REG. 8222.)

RURAL HAMPSHIRE

Delightful situation between Alton and Winchester. 300 feet up with good views. On bus route.

CHARMING RESIDENCE

of pleasing design, on two floors only and approached by a long drive.

Hall, 5 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, staff sitting room.

ELECTRICITY. MODERN DRAINAGE.

GARAGE. STABLING. USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS. MATURED GROUNDS WITH TENNIS COURT, SHRUBBERIES, KITCHEN GARDEN, etc. MEADOWLAND. ABOUT

25 ACRES IN ALL

PRICE FREEHOLD £8,500

Particulars from: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1.
(Tel.: REG. 8222.)

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.15 (WIM. 0081).

OCCUPYING A DELIGHTFUL RURAL POSITION

ESSEX

3 miles from Chelmsford, 50 minutes from Town.

CHARMING ELIZABETHAN-STYLE RESIDENCE

(facing South)

3 reception rooms, loggia, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 3 attic bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. All main services. Central heating.

Garage. Cottage. Matured grounds and grassland, etc. In all about

6 ACRES

PRICE £6,000
FREEHOLD

An additional 28 Acres if desired.

Recommended by the Joint Agents: Messrs. STUART & PARKER, 2, High Street, Chelmsford (Tel.: Chelmsford 3523); and HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1 (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

(M.45,702)

OXFORDSHIRE

In a village near Banbury.

FOR SALE. QUEEN ANNE MANOR HOUSE

BEAUTIFULLY MODERNISED AND FITTED.

3 good reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Company's electricity. Central heating. Garages. Stabling. Outbuildings.

FINE OLD TITHE BARN.

4 COTTAGES. GROUNDS AND PADDOCKS. IN ALL ABOUT

14 ACRES

ONE OF THE CHOICEST PROPERTIES IN THE MARKET TO-DAY

Apply Sole Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1.
(Tel.: REG. 8222.)

BISHOP'S STORTFORD (243).

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

(1/6 per line. Min. 3 lines.)

AUCTIONS

HEREFORDSHIRE

Chiefly in the Parish of Moreton Jeffries, about 8 miles from Hereford.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

RUSSELL, BALDWIN & BRIGHT, LTD., are instructed by the Executors of the late Mr. J. P. Leake to SELL by AUCTION, in ONE LOT, at HEREFORD on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1944, the very desirable Property known as THE MORETON JEFFRIES ESTATE, comprising a beautifully situated Residence distinguished as MORETON HOUSE, containing entrance hall, 4 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms and the usual offices. Good water supply. Delightful gardens. Farmery. 2 cottages. Several valuable Hop-growing Farms, small holdings and woodland, the whole extending to an area of about 716 ACRES. The residence, farm-houses, cottages and buildings are in a good state of repair. Particulars with plan will shortly be ready and may be had of Messrs. CORNER & WADSWORTH, Solicitors, or the Auctioneers, both of Hereford.

ISLE OF WIGHT

WEST ASHEY FARM, comprising farm-house, 4 cottages, particularly substantial buildings and 345 ACRES of pasture and arable land. Freehold. Tithe free. Let to excellent tenants and producing £480 per annum. AUCTION SALE at NEWPORT on FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1944.

Surveyors: Messrs. PINK & ARNOLD, Wickham, Hants. Auctioneers: HENRY J. WAY & SON, Newport, I.W.

KENT AND SUSSEX BORDERS

10 miles Tunbridge Wells.

By Order of Executors.

Finely timbered Residential Estate, 150 acres park and woodlands. The residence, dating from the XVIIIth century and containing much original oak timbering, stands in the centre of the estate. 10 bed and dressing rooms, 5 attic bedrooms, fine oak-panelled hall, 3 large reception rooms, extensive offices. Co.'s water. Electric plant. Queen Anne stabling, with bell and clock turret. Charming pleasure grounds. Walled kitchen and fruit garden, Dutch garden, glasshouse. 2 delightful lakes for boating and fishing. Also magnificent Residential Site of 8 acres, 4 cottages. THE RECTORY, HORSMONDEX, to be SOLD by AUCTION at THE ROYAL STAR HOTEL, MAIDSTONE, on THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1944, at 3 p.m. Particulars and Plan of

GEERING & COLVER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

AUCTIONS

STAFFORDSHIRE

In the Dovedale Country, between Ashbourne and Leek. Centrally situated, convenient from Manchester, Sheffield, Derby and the Pottery Towns. THE CHARMING RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY known as THE THROWLEY HALL ESTATE embracing an area of 1,156 ACRES and comprising 5 DAIRY and STOCK-RAISING FARMS, producing a rental of £1,283 per annum; VALUABLE WOODLANDS and nicely-placed PLANTATIONS. The Estate is bounded by the beautiful River Manifold for a considerable length, and adjoins property of the National Trust. The principal farm—THROWLEY HALL FARM, about 515 acres—will be with vacant possession in March, 1945. To be SOLD by AUCTION by Messrs.

W. S. BAGSHAW & SONS at THE TOWN HALL, ASHBOURNE, on THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1944, at 2.30 p.m. For Particulars and Plans (1s. each), apply to the Auctioneers, Uttoxeter and Ashbourne; or to Messrs. F. S. HAWTHORN & SON, Solicitors, Uttoxeter.

STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE

The delightful modern detached Residence, No. 80, TYNWELL ROAD. 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, domestic offices, garage, tennis court, lawns, flower and vegetable gardens. All services. Area 2,380 sq. yds. VACANT POSSESSION.

For SALE at STAMFORD on MAY 26, 1944, at 4 o'clock. Illustrated particulars from Messrs. RICHARDSON Auctioneers, 15, Barn Hill, Stamford (Tel.: Stamford 3315), and Messrs. PHILLIPS, EVANS AND DALTON, Solicitors, Stamford and Uppingham (Tel.: Stamford 3145).

WANTED

BERKS or BUCKS. Wanted urgently by two Officers' Wives with four children, 4-bedroom House. Or two small houses near together. Furnished or unfurnished; rent or buy, but terms must be moderate. Write to HERVEYS, FRENCH's, Long Wittenham, Abingdon, Berks.

COUNTRY. Wanted to buy or rent detached Bungalow or House, with all modern conveniences and garden, peaceful, not lonely, good residential district, on outskirts of a town, convenient bus and train to London. State net price freehold, size of rooms and garden, date built, assessments, bus distance, etc.—J. SHERMAN FISHER, 10, Great Newport Street, London, W.C.2.

50 MILES LONDON (within). Wanted from June for one year by very careful tenants. Furnished or Unfurnished House. 5-6 bedrooms, 2-3 reception, 2 baths.—E. D., 451, Salisbury House, London.

FOR SALE

CHILTERN (Highest), 36 miles London main line, on bus-route. Immediate possession Freehold Model House of Character built for maximum convenience and comfort regardless of expense. 3 large bedrooms (built-in cupboards), 3 bath, w.c. and dressing-room suites, 2 large reception (one 15 ft. high with balcony), maid's room, 2 additional lavatories, kitchen with built-in cupboards, rubber floor, stainless sink, Aga cooker, domestic boiler, heating boiler, larder with refrigerator, drying room, large garage and outhouses. Concealed lighting, decorations as new, enamelled walls, some strip-oak floors, some fitted carpets, ½ acre garden with over £500 worth ornamental trees, fruit trees and flowering shrubs. Central heating throughout, main water and rain water, electricity, 3 telephones. New curtains and carpets from best pre-war materials. £10,000 or offer.—Box 909.

COUNTRY. FARMS FOR SALE. Good Farm Homestead with excellent residence, about 500 acres, cottages and ample buildings. Vacant possession. £20,000 freehold.

Excellent Farm, Wiltshire. Near Salisbury. New to the Market. 700 acres, 13 cottages, old-fashioned house, excellent land. Let on yearly tenancy. Price £14,000.

On Salisbury outskirts, 500-acre Farm with very valuable land, good house and cottages, let on lease. £20,000.

Full particulars from WOOLLEY & WALLIS, Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury (Tel. 2491).

OXHEY. Desirable detached House, 6 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms. Usual offices. Half an acre. Vacant possession. Further land available if desired.—SIMMONS, 23A, Aldenham Road, Bushey.

WORCESTERSHIRE. On the outskirts of the City of Worcester. A Freehold Country Residence with 3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 maids' rooms. Ample outbuildings. Delightful grounds with hard and grass tennis courts, etc. Lodge Entrance. Main water and electricity. Central heating. Extending in all to about 18 Acres, with long and valuable road frontage. The residence and grounds are at present requisitioned by the Military Authorities, and offers for this portion would be entertained. Full particulars of JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Estate Agents, 7, Newhall St., Birmingham 3. (Colmore 4050.).

IRELAND. Sporting and residential properties. Estates managed. STOKES AND QUIRKE, M.I.A.A., 33, Kildare Street, Dublin. Also at Clonmel and Fethard, Co. Tipperary.

ESTATE AGENTS

BERKS, BUCKS AND OXON.—GIDDY'S Maidenhead (Tel. 54), Windsor (Tel. 73), Slough (Tel. 20048), Sunningdale (Ascot 73).

BERKSHIRE. MARTIN & POLE, READING, CAVERSHAM and WOKINGHAM.

BERKS AND BORDERS OF ADJOINING COUNTIES, especially concerned with the Sale of Country Houses and Estates.—Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading, Tel. 4441.

DEVON AND S. AND W. COUNTIES.—The only complete illustrated Register (Price 2s. 6d.). Selected lists free.—RIPON, BOSWELL & Co., F.A.I., Exeter. (Est. 1884).

DEVON AND WEST DORSET. Owners of small and medium-sized Country Properties, wishful to sell, are particularly invited to communicate with Messrs. SANDERS, Old Fore Street, Sidmouth, who have constant enquiries and a long waiting list of applicants. No sale—No fees.

HAMPSHIRE and SOUTHERN COUNTIES.—22, Westwood Road, Southampton.—WALLER & KING, F.A.I. Business established over 100 years.

LEICESTERSHIRE and NORTHANTS.—HOLLOWAY, PRICE & Co. (R. G. GREEN, F.S.I., F.A.I.), Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Market Harborough. (Est. 1809).

SHROPSHIRE, border counties and North Wales for residences, farms, etc., write the Principal Agents—HALL, WATERIDGE AND OWEN, LTD., Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2081).

SUFFOLK AND EASTERN COUNTIES. WOODCOCK & SON, Estate Agents, Surveyors, Valuers and Auctioneers. SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY PROPERTIES. (Tel.: Ipswich 4334.)

SUSSEX, SURREY, HAMPSHIRE and KENT. To buy or sell a Country Estate, House or Cottage in these counties, consult A. T. UNDERWOOD & Co., Three Bridges, Sussex (Crawley 528), amalgamated with JOHN DOWLER & Co., Petersfield, Hants (Petersfield 359).

SUSSEX AND ADJOINING COUNTIES. JARVIS & Co. of Haywards Heath, specialists in High-class Residences and Estates, many of which are solely in their hands. Tel. 700.

WEST COUNTRY AND MIDLANDS. Apply Leading Agents: CHAMBERLAIN-BROTHERS & HARRISON of Shrewsbury. Tel.: Shrewsbury 206 (2 lines).

YORKSHIRE and NORTH E.A. Agricultural Estates.—BARKER, LEWIS, F.S.I., F.A.I., 4, Park Square, Leeds 1. (Tel. 23427.)

Regent
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

25b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1

HANTS AND SURREY BORDERS

Occupying a quiet position away from traffic nuisances yet within a mile of a station with splendid train service to town.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE thoroughly up to date and in first-class order throughout.

Small hall, 3 reception rooms, loggia, usual offices with servants' sitting-room, 6 bedrooms (all with lavatory basins, h. & c.), 2 bathrooms.

Main services. Central heating.
2 excellent Garages.Delightful well-maintained gardens including lawns, flower beds and borders, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, and a small copse. In all **A LITTLE OVER AN ACRE.****FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH DEFERRED POSSESSION**

Inspected and recommended by OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,476)

HERTS

About 300 ft. above sea level, surrounded by lovely beech woods.

A WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

with 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main services. Central heating throughout.

The gardens are delightfully disposed, yet inexpensive to maintain and include rose garden, pergolas, herbaceous borders, well-stocked fruit and vegetable garden. In all

ABOUT 1 1/4 ACRES**FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

Details from: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M. 2302)

EAST SUSSEX

Beautifully situated some 400 feet up, commanding panoramic views of the Downs and Sea.

LOVELY OLD ELIZABETHAN HOUSE Brought to Modern Standards of Comfort and Luxury

4 reception, 11 bedrooms, 7 bathrooms

Main Electricity. Central Heating. First-class Water Supply

Cottage. Garage for 6 cars.

Delightful well maintained gardens, including kitchen garden, soft fruit, fully stocked orchards, **En Tout Cas Tennis Court, Magnificent Swimming Pool.**

Pasture and Arable. In all

NEARLY 28 ACRES

More Land Available if Required

PRICE FREEHOLD £11,000**Would be Sold Fully Furnished**

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,475)

LOVELY OLD PERIOD HOUSE IN KENT

In beautiful well-wooded country near the sea and between the Parklands of two large Estates.

A WEALTH OF OLD-WORLD FEATURES YET UP-TO-DATE WITH MODERN REQUIREMENTS

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom

Main Services.

Central Heating.

Guest House (4 bedrooms). Lodge. Outbuildings.

Picturesque old-world gardens with lawns, flower gardens, kitchen garden. Running stream with waterfalls, 2 paddocks. In all

ABOUT 8 ACRES**FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (16,573)

23, MOUNT ST.,
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor
1441

WEST SUSSEX BORDER

Lovely position 600 feet up on sandy soil.

**DELIGHTFUL SMALL ESTATE**, with charming old-world house of long, low type. 10 bedrooms (basins), 4 bathrooms, 4 reception. Electric light. Central heating. Farmery. 3 Cottages. Finely timbered gardens and rich pasture.**FOR SALE WITH 50 ACRES**

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

WITHIN 50 MILES LONDON, PREFERABLY SUSSEX. REALLY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE with modern equipment and good bathrooms. 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, etc. 2-3 Cottages if possible. Attractive gardens and paddocks, say **10-20 ACRES.** Can wait some months for possession. **GOOD PRICE OFFERED.** Replies to: L.H., c/o WILSON & Co., 23, Mount St., W.1.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION NOT ESSENTIAL

A HOUSE OF CHARACTER, PREFERABLY GEORGIAN TYPE with 12 bedrooms, 3-4 bathrooms, etc. Home Farm if possible and **150-250 ACRES.** HANTS, WILTS, GLOS, BERKS, WEST SUSSEX, etc.**GOOD PRICE OFFERED FOR THE RIGHT PLACE**

Particulars and photos to: WILSON & Co. (Ref. G.N.), 23, Mount Street, W.1.

WEST SURREY BORDER

Lovely position, an hour from London

**BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE OF GREAT CHARM.** In perfect order, with every comfort and convenience. 13 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 4 reception. Garages. 3 cottages. Lovely gardens, pasture and woodland. At present Let. Possession after the war.**40 ACRES****FOR SALE.**

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

STATION FRONT,
MAIDENHEAD

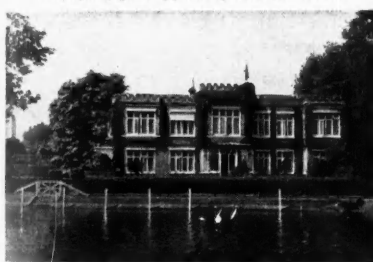
CYRIL JONES

F.A.I., F.V.A.

Maidenhead
2033

ON THE THAMES

Delightfully placed, fronting Cliveden Reach.

**THIS SUPERBLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE TO BE SOLD** contains 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms and model offices. Electric lighting, central heating, telephone, constant hot water. Double garage. **MOST ATTRACTIVE GARDENS. TENNIS COURT. LANDING STAGE.**

For terms and full particulars apply: CYRIL JONES, F.A.I., F.V.A., Station Front, Maidenhead (Tel. 2033).

MAGNIFICENTLY PLACED ADJOINING BERKSHIRE COMMONS

VERY FINE SMALL ESTATE

Approached by two drives, half a mile in length, over the Common.

INCLUDES

DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Containing spacious hall 24 ft. by 18 ft., elegant suite of reception rooms including library 30 ft. by 12 ft., drawing-room 30 ft. by 18 ft., dining-room and complete domestic offices, entirely shut off, 15 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms.

Central heating. Electricity.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

GARAGES, STABLING, LODGE, 3 COTTAGES, REMARKABLY ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GARDENS, WALLED KITCHEN GARDENS, WOODLANDS AND WELL TIMBERED PARK, extending in all to about

100 ACRES FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Full particulars of Sole Agent: CYRIL JONES, F.A.I., F.V.A., Station Front, Maidenhead (Tel. 2033).

On Borders of LE'CESTER & NORTHANTS

In the centre of well-known hunting country.

**THIS MOST ATTRACTIVE OLD-WORLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE**, the subject of considerable expenditure and now in perfect order, contains: 6 bedrooms, 2 bath, 3 reception rooms, cloaks (h. & c.). Main electricity and drainage. Capital water supply. Central heating. Basins in principal bedrooms. Capital outbuildings including stabling for 5, garage for 2, etc. Old-world gardens and grounds including tennis court, 2 walled kitchen gardens, orchard and walled paddock. In all about **2 1/2 ACRES FREEHOLD FOR SALE**

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.

17, BLAGRAVE STREET, READING.

Reading 4112.

COTSWOLD GEM

£3,600

Between WINCHCOMBE and
CHELTENHAM400 YEARS OLD STONE-BUILT
HOUSE with many features.

3 sitting, 4/5 bedrooms, bathroom.

Central electric light and water.

Main drainage. Stable and garage.

2 ACRES FREEHOLD

WELLESLEY-SMITH (as above).



TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861. Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

11 ACRES

£8,750

SURREY HILLS, easy daily reach London. Particularly well-built **HOUSE** in excellent order and enjoying charming views. Hall, 3 reception, 3 bathrooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms (7 fitted h. & c.). All main services. Central heating. Phone. Garages for 4. Double Cottage. Delightful grounds, well timbered. Tennis and other lawns. Kitchen garden, greenhouse, orchard, paddocks and woodland.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (15,312)

POSSESSION OF HOUSE UPON COMPLETION

£5,500

SOMERSET, 1 1/2 miles market town (G.W.Rly.), 300 feet up amidst pretty country. Charming **OLD HOUSE** dating from 1720; in good order. Lounge hall, 2 reception, bathroom, 6-8 bedrooms (3 fitted h. & c.). Electric light. Good water supply. Telephone. Garages. Playroom. Useful outbuildings including dilapidated cottage. Most attractive gardens, orcharding and rich grassland (land let at £80 p.a.). **25 ACRES**.—Strongly recommended by Head Agents: TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,601)

Grosvenor 1553
(4 lines)**GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS**

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1**140 ACRES IN EAST DEVON
A CHARMING OLD RESIDENCE AND HOME FARM***Near market town and station.*

4 reception rooms, 8 principal bed and dressing rooms, 2 baths, 5 secondary bedrooms. Well arranged offices with servant's room. Main electric light and water, central heating, modern drainage. 2 Cottages. Garages. Stabling. Particularly attractive grounds.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION OF PART OF THE RESIDENCE*The remainder is let until after the war.*

If desired the RESIDENCE and 14½ ACRES can be purchased separately.

Particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (7616)

HANTS WITH VACANT POSSESSION*7 miles Basingstoke. 2 miles of two Stations.*

THIS MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE standing 400 feet up, containing 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception and billiards room. Electric light. Good water. Central heating. Lodge, Cottage, Stabling, Garage. (Buildings requisitioned.) **WELL TIMBERED GROUNDS. 13 ACRES.**

£10,000 FREEHOLD

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1.

(A.3/77)

3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1.**RALPH PAY & TAYLOR**Grosvenor
1032-33**DORSET**HIGHLY IMPORTANT RESIDENTIAL AND MANORIAL ESTATE
OF UNIQUE CHARACTER, EXTENDING TO APPROXIMATELY**280 Acres**

**A BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE OF DOMESTIC GOTHIC
ARCHITECTURE OF GREAT ANTIQUITY AND
HISTORICAL INTEREST, IN A WONDERFUL
STATE OF PRESERVATION**

*Sympathetically restored and modernised whilst retaining
ALL ITS ORIGINAL MEDIEVAL FEATURES.*

MAGNIFICENT LINENFOLD AND OTHER PANELLING

XVth Century banqueting hall, great hall, 4 reception rooms, 10 principal bedrooms, 8 bathrooms and secondary accommodation. Central heating. Electric light. Stabling. Garages. 8 Cottages.

HOME FARM LET AT £373 PER ANNUM. RICH PASTURE AND WATER MEADOWS. LOVELY OLD-WORLD GARDENS AND GROUNDS IN BEAUTIFUL MATURITY.

TWO MILES OF TROUT FISHING**FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION LATER. Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR (as above)****IN AN OLD-WORLD BERKSHIRE VILLAGE AT FOOT OF THE DOWNS***Oxford 8 miles. 2 miles from main line station.*

THIS REALLY NICE OLD HOUSE
POSSESSING GEORGIAN PERIOD CHARACTERISTICS. IN PERFECT ORDER THROUGHOUT. SET BACK FROM ROAD IN LOVELY WALLED GARDEN.

3 reception, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity and power. Plentiful water supply.

LARGE THATCHED BARN.

6 LOOSE BOXES. MATURED KITCHEN GARDEN. FOREST TREES. LAWN, ETC. In all

ABOUT ONE ACRE

SMALL PIECE OF LAND WITH FRONTAGE TO RIVER THAMES
where boathouse or landing stage could be built.

FREEHOLD £5,850**POSSESSION JUNE NEXT**

Confidently recommended from personal knowledge by Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

OXFORD
4637/8.**JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK**

OXFORD & CHIPPING NORTON

CHIPPING
NORTON
39**BETWEEN BANBURY AND CHIPPING NORTON***In a rural but accessible position.***AN EXCEPTIONALLY PLEASING STONE-BUILT
COTSWOLD MANOR HOUSE***Skilfully modernised to form a most comfortable and charming home.*

3 sitting rooms, 5 principal bedrooms, 4 maids' bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main electric light. Good water supply. Telephone. Central heating.

Garages, outbuildings and good stabling. Cottage (another possibly available, if desired).

Simply designed but charming grounds, large and prolific kitchen garden, fruit trees, together with 4 to 5 acre paddock, in all about

7 ACRES**FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

WITH VACANT POSSESSION IN DECEMBER, 1944, OR POSSIBLY EARLIER.

Inspected and recommended by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

OXON - GLOS BORDERS*In a picturesque little Cotswold village.***A PERFECT STONE-BUILT AND STONE-TILED COTSWOLD
RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER**

converted from an old farmhouse many years ago, combining the charm of old-world features with the comfort resulting from skilful modernisation and occupying a pleasantly rural position, facing due South.

Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, well-planned domestic offices, 13 principal bedrooms, 3-4 servants' bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Main electric light and power; ample water supply. Telephone. Central heating. First-class Stabling, farm buildings and garage. Excellent cottage (1-2 more available, if desired).

CHARMING GROUNDS, INTERSECTED BY AN OLD MOAT. HARD TENNIS COURT, ORCHARD, ETC., TOGETHER WITH LARGE PADDOCK. IN ALL ABOUT

11 ACRES**FOR POST-WAR OCCUPATION** (Now requisitioned by the Women's Land Army)**TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD**

Inspected and recommended by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

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LONDON, W.1.

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines).
Established 1875.

SURREY

Convenient for Sutton and Cheam.



A TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE, EXCELLENTLY DESIGNED. 3 reception, 9 bed and dressing rooms (with h. & c.), 2 bathrooms, 2 staircases. Companies' electricity, gas, and water. Central heating. Garage. Tennis court. Orchard and kitchen garden. **FOR SALE FREEHOLD. REDUCED PRICE, £4,500.**

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (16,308)

HAMPSHIRE

Between Winchester and Southampton.



A CONVERTED FARMHOUSE COMPLETELY MODERNISED. 4 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Electric light and central heating. Extensive garage and stabling, outbuildings, and cottage. Inexpensive grounds, orchard, woodland, and stream. **ABOUT 20 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.**

Apply: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (15,279)

SHROPSHIRE

1 1/2 miles of Trout Fishing.



A GEORGIAN HOUSE, FACING SOUTH. 4 reception rooms, 12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, additional rooms. Electric light, central heating. Garage. Stabling. 5 cottages. Grounds with 2 tennis courts, pond, and small wood. Orchards, kitchen gardens, and land. In all **ABOUT 70 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.** (OCCUPATION AFTER THE WAR.)

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (15,180)

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IPSWICH
Ipswich 4334

WOODCOCKS

30, ST. GEORGE STREET,
HANOVER SQUARE, W.1
Mayfair 5411

BETWEEN GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL. RESIDENTIAL ESTATE 437 ACRES with part possession. Main residence contains 3 reception, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Secondary house. Main services. Buildings. Cottages. **FREEHOLD £26,000.** WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1.

WORCESTERSHIRE VILLAGE. 1 mile station. 2 1/2 Pershore. **GENUINE OLD OAK TUDOR RESIDENCE.** 3 reception, 5 bed, nursery, sitting room, 2 bathrooms. Wealth of old oak and modern conveniences. Own electricity, main gas. 1/2 acre garden, garage. Early possession. **FREEHOLD £3,500.** WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1. Mayfair 5411.

NEAR HEREFORD, adjoining River Wye. Good trout and salmon fishing available. **RESIDENTIAL AND MONEY-MAKING FARM, 436 ACRES,** including 88 valuable orcharding; superior residence with beautiful views over the valley; electric light; excellent water. 3 bathrooms. Charming gardens. Ample buildings and cottages. **FREEHOLD £24,000.** WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1.

Of special appeal to Yachtsmen. Lovely views.
ON HAMBLE RIVER. 2 miles station, Southampton 6. **ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE.** 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity and water. Delightful woodland gardens 2 1/2 ACRES. Moorings for 50-ton yacht. Boathouse. Garage. Possession. **FREEHOLD £5,250.** WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1. Mayfair 5411.



BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME WITH LARGE PROFITS

45 miles London; West Essex.

THE ABOVE ATTRACTIVE TUDOR HOUSE, 3 reception, front and back halls with cloakroom, 5 bedrooms, well-fitted bathroom, good offices with "Ideal" domestic stove; electric light; modern drainage; wonderful water supply; hunter stabling; double garage; T.T. buildings; 5 cottages and **90 ACRES** (extra 190 hired at low rent); nearly title free. **ACCEPT £15,000 FOR THE FREEHOLD,** choice accredited herd, nearly new implements and crops on both farms. Early possession. WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1.

TEN MILES FROM BATH (near two good markets). **CHOICE RESIDENTIAL DAIRY FARM** just over 100 ACRES mostly rich meadow land well watered. Attractive Tudor Farmhouse with modern conveniences. Main electric light, water and drainage. Accredited cowsheds for 50. Cottage. Low outgoings. **FREEHOLD £10,000.** Valuable dairy herd and implements optional. Just inspected. WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1.

In lovely sporting district

NEAR WELLS, SOMERSET. DELIGHTFUL small estate. JACOBAN-STYLE STONE RESIDENCE. 4 reception, lounge hall, billiards room, 6 principal and 6 other bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main electricity, gas. Gardens and paddocks 17 ACRES, with trout stream. Stabling. Garage and cottage. Possession. **FREEHOLD £9,500.** WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1. Mayfair 5411.

BICKLEY, KENT. 8 minutes' walk station, 25 minutes London by electric trains. **DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED FAMILY RESIDENCE.** 3 reception rooms, 6 principal bedrooms (h. & c.), 2 dressing rooms, 4 secondary, 2 bathrooms, maids' sitting room. All mains. Central heating. Lovely gardens 3 ACRES with Plunge and miniature golf course. Entrance lodge. Double garage with flat. Lock-up garages. Early possession. **FREEHOLD £8,000,** or near offer. WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1. Mayfair 5411.

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Established 1799

AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.
29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

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WIMBLEDON COMMON (just off) A MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE



7 principal bed and dressing rooms
3 bath rooms, lounge, hall, 3 reception rooms.

Compact domestic offices.

CENTRAL HEATING.

MAIN SERVICES.

COTTAGES.

GARAGE FOR 3 CARS.

STABLING.

WELL LAID-OUT GROUNDS

INCLUDING MINIATURE LAKE,

KITCHEN GARDEN AND

ORCHARD, THE WHOLE ABOUT

6 1/2 ACRES

TO BE SOLD

FREEHOLD

Particulars from the Owner's Agents: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, E.C.4

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(Euston 7000)

MAPLE & Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1
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valued for Insurance, Probate, etc.

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Conducted in Town and Country

APPLY—MAPLE & CO., 5, GRAFTON STREET,
OLD BOND STREET, W.1

HOVE, SUSSEX (For occupation after the War.)

FOR SALE

A FINE MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE on two floors only, standing well back from the road in its own attractive grounds. It is up-to-date with modern conveniences and the principal rooms on both have parquet floors. The accommodation comprises: 3 good reception rooms including a fine oak panelled lounge, 8 bed and dressing-rooms, 3 bathrooms and offices. Electric light and power and central heating. Garage for 3 cars. There is also an Annex containing 3 additional bedrooms, sitting-room, 2 bathrooms, also a garage.

THE PROPERTY HAS A FRONTAGE OF ABOUT 140 FT. AND A DEPTH OF 118 FT.
Agents: MAPLE & Co., 5, Grafton Street, Old Bond St. W.1.

Within 12 miles of the West End and City.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

A MOST ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

Very well built and with modern comforts, situate in very fine grounds extending to about

1 1/2 ACRES

Accommodation includes: Lounge hall, 3 nice reception rooms, billiard room, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Large garage. Garden laid out by landscape gardener, fine rockery, lawns, kitchen garden, greenhouses.

Small piece of Woodland.

Recommended by MAPLE & Co., as above.

BOURNEMOUTH
 ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
 WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
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LAND AGENTS.
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SOUTHAMPTON:
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DORSET

In an excellent residential neighbourhood, with private entrance to a popular 18-hole Golf Course, and enjoying fine panoramic views over the links. Only 7 miles from Bournemouth.

TO BE SOLD WITH POSSESSION 6 MONTHS AFTER CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES WITH GERMANY

THIS CHOICE FREEHOLD PROPERTY WITH COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE IN PERFECT CONDITION, AND FITTED WITH ALL UP-TO-DATE CONVENIENCES

6 principal bedrooms, 5 maids' rooms, dressing room, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, housekeeper's bedroom, oak-panelled entrance hall, studio or workshop, flower room, servants' hall, kitchen and complete domestic offices.

Company's electric light. Main water and drainage. Central heating. Vita glass windows in all sitting rooms. 3 heated garages. Excellent cottage and chauffeur's rooms. Heated range of greenhouses, fruit room, potting shed.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS

are of unusual charm and character, and are a special feature of the property. They are tastefully designed with Alpine rockery, lily garden (designed and laid out by R. Wallace & Co., Tunbridge Wells), herbaceous borders, beautiful shady walks, shrubberies, and a rhododendron avenue, rose garden; natural miniature lake and boathouse; artistic summer-house; full-sized croquet lawn, bordered by clipped yew hedges; walled kitchen garden, etc.; the whole extending to an area of just over

13 ACRES

For full particulars and price, apply: Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth

ON THE FRINGE OF THE NEW FOREST

1½ miles from a market town and about 14 miles from Bournemouth

A COMFORTABLE SMALL MODERN RESIDENCE

occupying a secluded position away from the main road. 6 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen. Main electric lighting. Spacious outbuildings.

ORNAMENTAL LAND KITCHEN GARDENS, ORCHARD, Paddock, in all about

4 ACRES

PRICE £5,000 FREEHOLD

MORE LAND MAKING UP TO ABOUT 16 ACRES CAN BE OBTAINED IF REQUIRED.

Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

DORSET

Commanding beautiful views over the Dorset lake country with Purbeck Hills beyond.

SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT RESIDENCE

Approached from main road by a drive, and containing 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms. Maids' sitting room, kitchen and offices.

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER. GARAGE. STUDIO.

THE GROUNDS EXTEND TO AN AREA OF ABOUT **22 ACRES**

and include small terraced flower garden, hard tennis court, shrubbery, the remainder being natural heath land, enclosed by a belt of pine trees.

For further particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

Of particular interest to Investors and Speculators.

BOURNEMOUTH, BRANKSOME PARK AND PARKSTONE

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF CAREFULLY SELECTED INVESTMENTS

FOX & SONS

will SELL by AUCTION at ST. PETER'S HALL, HINTON ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH on THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1944, at 3 p.m. FREEHOLD SHOPS, 14 HOUSES, 9 FREEHOLD BUILDING PLOTS and a FREEHOLD GROUND RENT of £9 per annum.

As follows:—

SHOPS

18 to 22, POOLE HILL, BOURNEMOUTH.

28, POOLE HILL, BOURNEMOUTH.

14, POOLE HILL, BOURNEMOUTH.

FLATS

"NAZDAR," THE AVENUE, BRANKSOME PARK.

"CLIFTON COURT," THE AVENUE, BRANKSOME PARK.

"BRANKSOME COURT," THE AVENUE, BRANKSOME PARK.

"CLOVELLY," POOLE ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH.

"CLEVELAND," CHINE CRESCENT ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH.

HOUSES

"THE WICK," BURTON ROAD, BRANKSOME PARK.

"FOREST LODGE COTTAGE," BURTON ROAD, BRANKSOME PARK.

"BLANTYRE," ALUM CHINE ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH.

4 and 6, EARLS ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH.

"ALUM CHINE HOUSE," ROSEMOUNT ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH.

42, ALUMHURST ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH.

"YARM," SPUR HILL AVENUE, PARKSTONE.

103, ALEXANDRA ROAD, PARKSTONE.

14, ROZELLE ROAD, PARKSTONE.

6 and 8, VALE ROAD, PARKSTONE.

174 and 176, BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE.

LAND

NINE FREEHOLD PLOTS, MENTONE ESTATE, PARKSTONE.

GROUND RENT

FREEHOLD GROUND RENT OF £9 PER ANNUM SECURED ON "ZEALA," FRANKLAND CRESCENT, PARKSTONE.

The whole producing **£6,440 PER ANNUM**

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the Solicitors: Messrs. DICKINSON & Co., 5 Parkstone Road, Poole; and at Fir Vale Road, Bournemouth; or of the Auctioneers: Messrs. Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road; and Branch Offices.

HAMPSHIRE

5 miles from Winchester. 3 miles from Alresford. About ½ mile from the main road.

A COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE

OCCUPYING A HIGH SITUATION IN THIS FAVOURITE LOCALITY

4 principal and 3 secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Good domestic offices.

Electric lighting plant. Aga cooker and boiler. Garage. Bungalow. Store sheds.

THE LANDS EXTEND TO AN AREA OF ABOUT

13 ACRES

PRICE £5,000 FREEHOLD

Apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth; and 2, Gibbs Road, Southampton.

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE COAST

Commanding delightful Marine Views to the Isle of Wight. Close to Yacht Anchorage and within short walking distance of a Golf Course.

FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION AFTER HOSTILITIES CEASE

A PICTURESQUE SMALL FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

BUILT FOR PRESENT OWNER'S OCCUPATION—UNDER ARCHITECT'S SUPERVISION—AND FITTED WITH ALL UP-TO-DATE CONVENIENCES AND COMFORTS.

3 bedrooms, 2 well-equipped tiled bathrooms. Large lounge. Dining room. Compact offices.

GARAGE. ALL MAIN SERVICES.

CHARMINGLY LAID OUT GARDENS.

THE PROPERTY IS AT PRESENT REQUISITIONED.

PRICE £3,700 FREEHOLD

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A PRESENT-DAY INVESTMENT WITH POST-WAR OCCUPATION

ABINGDON, BERKSHIRE

FOR SALE

WITH POSSESSION AFTER THE WAR

VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

with ATTRACTIVE HOUSE containing: 20 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, large double lounge, 3 other reception rooms, servants' hall, housekeeper's rooms, kitchen and offices.

Central heating. Electric lighting. Company's water. Main drainage.

Extensive stabling. Garages and flats over. Bungalow. Cowshed and pigsties.



BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, KITCHEN GARDENS, LAWNS, GRASSLAND. IN ALL ABOUT

26 ACRES

The residence is at present requisitioned at a compensation rental of £425 a year. The bungalow and grassland produce rental of £70 a year.

PRICE £7,000 FREEHOLD

Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

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JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

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Mayfair 6341
(10 lines)

FOR SALE

HERTS

2 miles from Main Line Station and only 38 miles from London by good motoring road.

LAKE OF NEARLY 5 ACRES.
One mile of Trout Fishing.

THIS CHARMING MILL HOUSE

cleverly restored and enlarged, standing in about

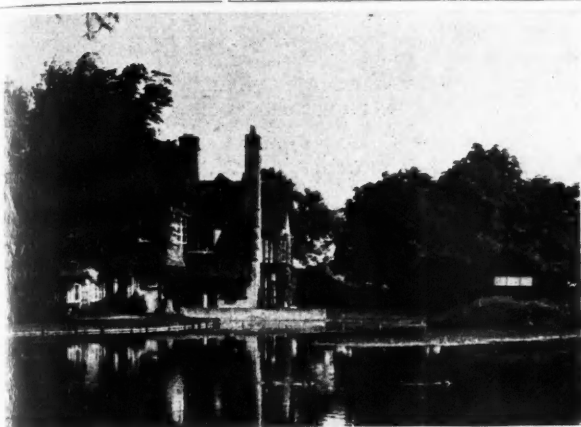
83 ACRES

APPROACHED BY BEAUTIFUL AVENUE DRIVE.

14 bed, 4 bath, hall and 3 reception. Central heating. Electric light.

HARD AND GRASS TENNIS COURTS, GARDEN HOUSE, ATTRACTIVE WATER GARDEN, SWIMMING POOL, 3 GREENHOUSES, 2 ORCHARDS, WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN AND SEVERAL ENCLOSURES OF ARABLE AND PASTURE, OF WHICH 63 ACRES ARE LET ON YEARLY TENANCY.

Inspected and strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO. (40,469)



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Unique position on the southern coast of the beautiful LLEYN PENINSULA, looking across CARDIGAN BAY.

Lovely sea and land views.

THE ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT HOUSE

with 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, and sun room. LODGE.

GARAGE FOR SEVERAL CARS AND 2 FLATS OVER.

SQUASH RACKETS COURT. 2 TENNIS COURTS. BATHING HUT AND BOATHOUSE.

All main services and gas for cooking.

LOVELY GROUNDS OF ABOUT 6 ACRES

Convenient for GOLF and excellent Sailing facilities.

ALSO 3 SMALLER PROPERTIES

Illustrated particulars of JOHN D. WOOD & CO. (73,657)



LOVELY WEALD OF KENT

THE WHITE COTTAGE, BENENDEN

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE standing in well-timbered grounds. 1 minute of bus route and 1/2 mile village.

4 bedrooms (fitted basins h. & c.), bathroom (h. & c.), w.c., good hall, 2 reception rooms, cloakroom, well-fitted kitchen, Central heating. Co.'s electricity and water. Modern drainage. Telephone. Garage and outbuildings. Fruitful gardens, young orchard, paddock, and picturesque woodland.

Sale by Auction on June 1st by GEERING & COLYER, Hawkhurst, Kent



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Adjoining Heath and Common.

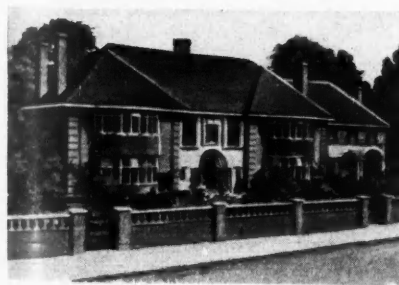
FOR SALE

CHARMING RESIDENCE

beautifully appointed and maintained regardless of expense, containing 3 reception rooms, full-sized billiards room, 5-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Garage for 2 cars. Main services. Secluded garden.

OWNER, 1, Faircross, Roehampton Lane, S.W.15 (Prospect 6180).



COLLINS & COLLINS

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(CLOSE TO)

AN OPPORTUNITY OCCURS TO ACQUIRE ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE OF TOWN HOUSES

In perfect order in every detail. Quiet situation.

DETACHED MODERN RESIDENCE, facing gardens and with its OWN PRIVATE GARDEN

Large inner staircase hall, 3 reception rooms on ground floor. 8 master bedrooms, each with h. & c. basins, 3 tiled and panelled bathrooms, 7 staff bedrooms, and bathroom.

Oak and mahogany panelling and doors. Central heating. White panelled and paved domestic offices. Garage.

A MOST LUXURIOUS COUNTRY STYLE OF RESIDENCE, IN EXQUISITE TASTE, OF A TYPE RARELY AVAILABLE.

PRICE £21,500 FOR LONG LEASE

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G. H. BAYLEY & SONS

(Established over three-quarters of a Century.)

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FOR SELECTED LISTS OF PROPERTIES

RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I.

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BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington 0152-3

HANTS-SURREY BORDERS

30 miles London.

BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE

Entirely modernised, beautifully decorated and luxuriously fitted, over £10,000 has been spent on it. All mains. Central heating. 3 reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, all with fitted basins. 4 baths. Splendid offices. 2 cottages. Garage. Lovely gardens. Swimming pool. Paddocks and woods.

21 ACRES. Immediate possession.

FREEHOLD £12,000

reasonable offer for quick sale

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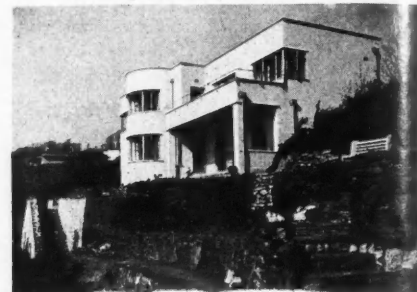
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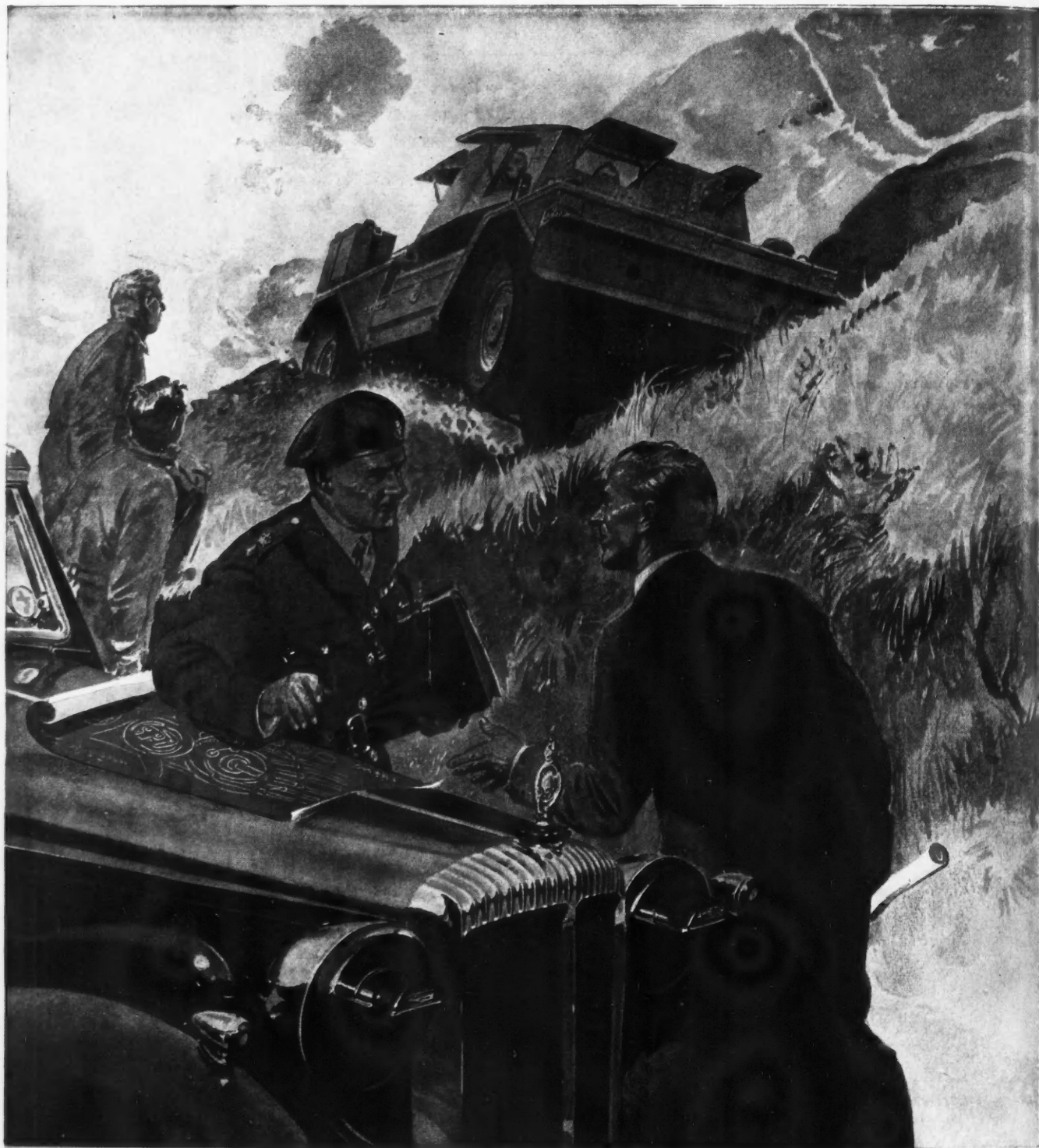
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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCV. No. 2469

MAY 12, 1944



Harlap

MRS. CHARLES HANSON

Mrs. Hanson, W.R.N.S., is the only child of Rear-Admiral E. J. P. Brind and of the late Mrs. Brind and was married in January to Captain C. J. Hanson, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, only son of Sir Charles Hanson, Bt., and Lady Hanson, of Fowey Hall, Cornwall

COUNTRY LIFE

EDITORIAL OFFICES:

2-10, TAVISTOCK STREET,
COVENT GARDEN,
W.C.2.

Telegrams: Country Life, London
Telephones: Temple Bar 7351

ADVERTISEMENT AND PUBLISHING OFFICES:

TOWER HOUSE,
SOUTHAMPTON STREET,
W.C.2.

Telephone: Temple Bar 4363



The Editor reminds correspondents that communications requiring a reply must be accompanied by the requisite stamps. MSS. will not be returned unless this condition is complied with.

Postal rates on this issue: Inland 2d. Canada 1½d. Elsewhere abroad 2d. Annual subscription rates, including postage: Inland and Abroad, 86s. 8d.; Canada, 84s. 6d.

PRE-FABRICATED PRIORITIES

THE factory-made house of pressed steel devised by Lord Portal, for production, it is expected, at some 2,500 a week and at a cost of about £550, is a remarkably efficient and far from unattractive job. It is bright, roomy, well planned and decorated, and excellently equipped. Though somewhat tinny, sound insulation is better than might be expected—especially as regards the board floor. Its degree of temperature insulation could not be judged from inspection, but is provided for in the patent wall lining. Altogether it compares remarkably well with the builder's house at twice the cost, especially when the equipment provided is considered.

But, in its present and still experimental form, it should not be regarded as more than a stopgap, a temporary expedient in applying existing plant to meet an unprecedented situation. It would be undesirable on social no less than on æsthetic grounds that the limited licensed life of the type should be extended beyond the period of shortage of more solidly constructed houses. In a sense it does demonstrate that "dematerialisation, a reduction of physical structures to their absolute functional minimum," which Lewis Mumford envisages as one aspect of the living environment of "the bio-technic age." However, that notable prophet of a transformation which architecture shows many signs of already undergoing does not regard the pre-fabricated house, which can be put on the market like an automobile, as a beneficial contribution to society, and most people would agree with him. On the other hand, as Lord Portal has said, whatever else it accomplishes, the manufactured house will "have helped to initiate and popularise the type of fittings which should in time be incorporated in the permanent houses of this country." It is as astonishing that we should have had to wait till now for such an admirably compact plumbing unit and domestic fittings, as that it should be possible to produce them at the moment when this nation is staking its all on the supreme effort of the war.

These houses demonstrate the immense scope there is for the application of science and industry to houses. The National Federation of Building Trades Operatives is within its rights to ask, as it has, that neither labour nor equipment needed for permanent building should be directed to temporary housing, if that request is interpreted as recognising the paramount need for a very large number of the temporary variety. But operatives' and master builders' organisations, and the manufacturers of traditional materials, must realise the imperative nature of the need for accommodation. Obstruction on their part might well have disastrous consequences. They should see, too, that they have now a powerful competitor in their field and must see to it that their own

houses offer the public full value for their inevitably higher cost. It is quite probable that developments of applied science may further conflict with the traditional interests of builders. These cannot be allowed to stand in the way of bettering living environment, any more than the interests of wig-makers were to the more sanitary fashion of wearing the hair in its natural state. Much will undoubtedly be learnt, on this aspect as well as on the marriage of industrial science with tradition, from the colony of houses built of various alternative materials now under construction by the Ministry of Works.

TICKETS FOR THE FUTURE

THE facts adduced by the *Survey of the Future Population of Europe and the Soviet Union* issued for the League of Nations by Princeton University (Allen and Unwin 15/-) will be startling to many. More people are alive in Europe to-day than existed in the entire world at any one time prior to 1650. Since 1850 the population has doubled, since 1800 it has almost trebled, and in the last three centuries it has increased more than fivefold. But this tremendous expansion is fading and the "population projections" of this survey point to a decline within a generation of all European populations outside the Soviet Union—quite apart from the losses caused by war. Soviet Russia is growing much more rapidly than the rest of Europe and the "projections" suggest a population 25 millions greater than that of north-western and central Europe by 1970. The "projections" do not take account of the possible effects of the present war, which only the crystal-gazer would venture to predict. But the survey does discuss the general effect of the last war on population and gives figures showing estimated population deficits for the European countries involved. The figure for England and Wales is 4.1 per cent.; for France, 7.7 per cent.; for Germany, 8.0 per cent.; and for Russia, 18.5 per cent. With regard to "pro-natalist" plans (such as the Beveridge Plan) intended to encourage the birth-rate in democratic countries, the survey suggests that the higher standards of "safety" to be provided may ultimately enhance the very decline in birth-rate it is intended to check—a not very cheerful conclusion.

IN THE ORCHARD

*THIS is a moment rare enough to pierce,
Almost enough to scatter, all despair:
Now spring's explosion, triggered in flash of leaf,
In dazzle of bomb-bright cherry and bursting pear;
Now that one thrush awakes a far more fierce
Despair, and with this strange new pang I hear
The rain still dropping from weighed orchard boughs
Heavy as plum falls: the wild cuckoo theme
Plucking his double string—his lute of flame—
From the hushed elms across the meadow to rouse
The landscape, like the phantom of a cry.
I had forgotten since last summer broke
A pause made lovelier when the cuckoo spoke.*

ROBERT FAULDS.

HOLY ISLAND

AS Iona to Scotland, so was Lindisfarne, "the Holy Isle which was the mother of all the religious places in that part of the realm," to the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria. So the generous gift of the castle to the National Trust by Mr. and Miss de Stein is especially fitting. Aidan, the missionary from Iona who chose the island for his See in 635, was succeeded by 16 Bishops of Lindisfarne till the ravages of the Danes in 900. The greatest of them was the hermit-saint Cuthbert, buried in the island church till his body was translated to the shrine of Durham, and through them Lindisfarne became the centre of that wonderful art, represented on the mainland by the Bewcastle and Goswell crosses, of which the Lindisfarne Gospels, produced by Bishops Eadfrith and Ethilwald, and now in the British Museum, are the supreme expression. The ruins of a later, Norman, priory probably mark the site of the Saxon church. The island was not fortified till after the Dissolution, when, about 1540, the "fort of Beblow" was constructed in connection with the Scottish campaign, and continued in occupation as a coastguard station till

1820. This was brilliantly restored, in 1903-12, for the late Mr. Edward Hudson, founder of COUNTRY LIFE, by Sir Edwin Lutyens and is among the happiest examples of his work. In 1922 it passed to Mr. Oswald Falk and in 1929 to Mr. de Stein, who retains an occupation-lease. The rocky island, which is accessible at low tide across the sands, is, in addition to its historical and sacred associations, a sanctuary of all kinds of bird life.

"THE HUSBANDMAN WAITETH"

AMONG the many "policies" for post-war agriculture, there has been substantial agreement over many vital points but not so much about others. The three members of the Tory Reform Committee who have prepared a popular statement on the subject with the title *The Husbandman Waiteth* have done well, therefore, to confine themselves as much as possible to those questions on which there is no general agreement, but on which a Government decision is clearly necessary before any substantial progress can be made in framing the broad outline of future policy for which the husbandman waits. Nutrition, cheap protective foods and alternate husbandry reappear as the main structure of their platform. Confidence and stability are necessary and that means price control and regulation of food imports. For this purpose the signatories think that the Ministry of Food should be continued. Incidentally they remark that Exchequer payments to meet the deficiency in the transactions of the Ministry of Food are subsidies to the consumer—not the producer—a point which Mr. Hudson might bear in mind when he makes his next speech!

AMERICANS AT CRICKET

THE cricket match between an American Service team and the Public School Wanderers seems to have been a friendly, amusing and essentially "dynamic" one. "These Graces chatter so" is a complaint attributed to Sir Timothy O'Brien, but the Americans would have had no sympathy with it for they loudly encouraged not merely their own bowlers but the batsmen who hit them, and generally refused to play the game in any solemnity of silence. The Brains Trust were asked the other day why other nations did not learn to appreciate cricket, and among other answers it was suggested that it was a question of tempo and that cricket appeared to them too slow. At any rate no one could have been aggrieved at the tempo of this game at Dulwich, for it went with a swing and the leading American batsman hit a six and four fours all over mid-wicket's head in a single over. This, as far as the batting of the team as a whole was concerned, was something of a flash in the pan, for the side was dismissed for 57. In bowling they were more successful and that is perhaps as might have been expected, for pitching in baseball is at least some preparation. Philadelphia once had one of the admittedly great bowlers of the world, J. B. King, who had likewise been a fine pitcher.

BRIGHTER AND BLOUSIER

WILL the demobilised soldier have learned to love the free-and-easiness of his battle dress, so that he finds his "civvies" something too formal and constricting, or will he, on the other hand, wish to emphasise the pleasures of contrast by becoming more orthodox than ever before, is a question which only the future can decide, but already it appears to be agitating the London Association of Clothing Designers. They are seething with new ideas for clothes that shall be at once brighter in hue and—a not very attractive epithet—"blousier" in shape. The Prime Minister has set an example, since photographs of him taken in his more casual moments show him in what may without disrespect be called a boiler suit. Air-raid suits may likewise have set a fashion and there is an undoubted education about the zip-fastener in place of buttons. Only one thing is certain—that man will always demand a proper number of pockets. We have for years past been promised or threatened with brighter clothes for men, but little has ever come of these flights of sartorial fancy.

LINDISFARNE CASTLE, HOLY ISLAND

which has been given to the National Trust by Mr. Edward de Steigler. The building was reconditioned for the late Mr. Edward Hudson, founder of COUNTRY LIFE, by Sir Edwin Lutyens, 1903-12



A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

GARDENERS who are also bird-lovers are now approaching the time of year when they will obtain their reward for running a free breakfast-table all the winter, and providing the great and blue tits with such ample sustenance during the lean months that there was not the slightest necessity for them to hunt around under the bark of the fruit trees for those harmful insects which, we are told, they consume in such enormous quantities. The early peas are now forming pods, and with the great number of tits we have encouraged to stay with us, we shall be lucky if we get more than four dishes of this vegetable from the various rows because, as the large tit families grow to maturity, the demand increases.

It is my experience that the tits take one fifth of the early crop, leaving four-fifths for myself; three-fifths of the main crop, leaving two-fifths for the jays; and all the late crop, leaving nothing for anyone. In other words, they appear to get warmed up to the work as time goes on, and, although I like the tit family as well as if I were a real ornithologist, I flatly refuse to believe that the amount of harmful insects a pair of great tits eat in a year would destroy, if left to do their worst, sufficient of my fruit to compensate me for the loss of the bushel or more of peas which one family of these small birds consumes or damages.

One of the remedies suggested is to grow only dwarf peas and to cover them with netting, but the erection of yards and yards of netting over a straggly delicate growth like peas takes much time, and causes exasperation. It is also far more efficient as a deterrent to a human being wishing to pick a basketful in a hurry than it is to birds making a leisurely meal through the meshes. A scarecrow is quite useless with such an intelligent bird as a tit, and, moreover, the ungrateful little fellow has been taught to regard the human being as a friend, so that a particularly ugly man in a deplorable suit, only causes slight wonderment, mingled with disdain, for a day at most.

ADVICE that will work for at least three weeks is a kite in the shape of a sparrowhawk, which most gardeners can fashion from brown paper and willow wands. It is better to use the "twopence coloured" variety rather than the "penny plain," and a little black and

white barring on the wings adds to the effect; and, to protect the "hawk" from rain, one can finish off with a coat of varnish.

Then obtain, or cut from the hedgerow or birch wood, two thin 20-ft. poles, put them at either end of the rows of peas connecting the tops with a length of stout string, and in the middle at the end of a piece of black cotton suspend the "hawk." If the centre of balance has been obtained correctly, the lightest summer zephyrs will send him swerving and swooping in a most falcon-like manner over the precious peas, and one may be able to pick several dishes of the vegetable before the birds get wise to the deception. When this happens one may be granted a further extension of immunity for possibly another week by getting out the paint-box and scissors, and turning the sparrow-hawk into a merlin or buzzard, but after this the "bird" may be returned to store for he has shot his bolt.

ONE agreeable addition to the nocturnal roar of aircraft and the occasional thundering of artillery is the nightjar, who has just advertised his arrival in these parts. Besides promising a low survival rate for night moths, this bird, easily seen only at dawn and dusk, confers a rare gift upon the crossword fraternity—a context for the word "crepuscular."

The nightjar in the course of time has acquired perhaps a wider variety of names than any other British bird: "dorhawk" and "moth owl" from its bill of fare; "flying toad" and "fern owl" from its queer appearance, for its face is suggestive of that of a toad and its flight is owl-like; and "lich fowl" and "goat-sucker" from ill-merited superstitions about its bill of fare. Its cheerful and contented nightly churring earned it the name of "jerry-spinner" from our ancestors, and an 18th-century don found its noise like the razor-grinder's wheel. Gilbert White showed some fondness for "this amusing bird, this wonderful and curious creature," and thought its command of wing

superior even to that of the swallow. It was, he noted, so punctual in beginning its evensong that it often struck up simultaneously with the Portsmouth sunset gun, which could be heard at Selborne in still weather.

What pleased him most, though, was that it seemed to catch its prey with the foot, thus providing a possible explanation for its peculiar middle toe which has a serrated claw. White appears to have thought the claw was provided to enable the bird to grip a hard-shelled insect firmly, but I think it is generally accepted now that its function is to comb and clean the whiskery growth with which the nightjar's beak is equipped, and which reminds older observers of the Victorian "soup-strainer" pattern of moustache which necessitated that queer freak of the tea-set—the moustache-cup.

THE nightjar has another peculiarity, his habit of squatting in the middle of certain country roads, as opposed to main highways; and one can only conclude he is there for the purpose of dusting, or in search of suitable pieces of grit for his gizzard. A sight, which I connect always with the peaceful summer night rise of other days, was, when returning after dark across Bovington Heath from the chalk stream in the valley, to see some four or five pairs of tiny ruby lamps in the middle of the road. Unless a motorist happened to be aware of the number of nightjars on this stretch of moorland, and the effect of their eyes reflected in the light from headlamps, he might imagine he was overtaking the Tooting Cycling Club returning from a seaside week-end, but riding all over the road.

Another unusual place where I saw the nightjar frequently was on board mailboats when coming through the Mediterranean in the spring or autumn of the year. There were invariably during the course of the voyage one or two of these birds to be seen squatting comfortably in corners on the deck, and treated of course with the consideration which the British sailor always extends to the tired migrant. Judging by their nonchalant behaviour on board, and their prompt departure immediately land was sighted, one felt that probably this was an accepted and easy method of making the long sea passage in comfort.

THE CASE FOR ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING

By SIR ALBERT HOWARD, C.I.E.,
Fellow of the Imperial College of Science

IN the issue of COUNTRY LIFE of February 25 last, Dr. A. H. Bunting puts the case for the continued use of artificial manures in farming and gardening from the point of view of experiment stations like Rothamsted and of the agricultural colleges. His paper reminds me of the kind of lecture I often gave myself to students and others soon after leaving Cambridge in 1899 in order to take up research work on the various aspects of crop production. This research has since been carried out in many parts of the world for over 40 years, during which I have enjoyed exceptional facilities, including 300 acres of land under my own charge, and a considerable degree of freedom. In the course of this long adventure in research, much of which was spent in India, the conventional ideas acquired during my student days on soil fertility were subjected to a series of rude shocks when they came in contact with an ancient system of farming and were put to the acid test of practice. They had to be discarded altogether.

In *An Agricultural Testament* (Oxford University Press, 1940) I summed up my life's work on crop production in the following words: "The slow poisoning of the life of the soil by artificial manures is one of the greatest calamities which has befallen agriculture and mankind." Since these words were written much additional confirmatory evidence has come to hand from all parts of the world. My views on soil fertility, which are shared by the growing body of pioneers engaged in the reform of agriculture, flatly contradict the findings of the experiment stations so ably and so accurately summed up by Dr. Bunting. The object of this article is to set out the case for returning to the well-tried methods of the past by means of organic farming and gardening in which artificial manures and poison sprays find no place. A minor concession must however be made at the outset. Artificial fertilisers often appear to succeed for a few years but they never stand the test of time.

THE LONG-TERM RESULTS OF ARTIFICIAL MANURES

How came chemical manures into general use? What has been their effect on crops and live-stock?

As is well known the artificial manure industry is largely based on the results of the small wheat plots of the Broadbalk field at Rothamsted which have been under this crop for nearly 100 years. The produce of these small plots, each about half an acre in size, are considered to have established four principles: (1) that wheat can be successfully grown by means of artificials only; (2) that no very striking advantage results from the use of farm-yard manure; (3) that after a time a small but fairly constant yield of wheat can be obtained without any manure whatsoever and (4) that the kind of manuring has practically no effect on the quality of the grain produced. But when these Broadbalk principles are applied to wheat-growing on large-scale mechanised farms difficulties soon arise. The crop begins to suffer from various fungous diseases—a new and unforeseen factor makes its appearance. This matter was discussed in detail in the Rothamsted Report for 1938 (pages 24-26) but no satisfactory explanation of the trouble was suggested. Further, when the Rothamsted principles are applied to crops like the vine and tobacco, where the maintenance of quality is all-important, another disquieting result makes its appearance—quality is soon lost. Moreover, in tropical crops like sugar-cane, the long-continued use of artificials is followed by the loss of resistance to disease and by the failure of the plant to reproduce itself.

In the island of Barbados in the West Indies, which for many years was almost entirely given up to sugar production and where during the last 40 years artificials have steadily



ACCORDING TO SIR ALBERT HOWARD, THE YIELD, QUALITY AND KEEPING POWER OF POTATOES GROWN IN LINCOLNSHIRE HAVE STEADILY DECLINED OWING TO THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL MANURES

replaced pen manure (a rough type of farm-yard manure), the inroads of virus disease, followed by the loss of reproductive power in the cane, have compelled the Government of the island to seek a free grant totalling £171,810 under the recent Colonial Development and Welfare Act, as well as loans amounting to £40,000 for schemes to develop an intensive system of mixed farming based on animal husbandry. This agricultural plan is warmly welcomed locally as a means of saving Barbados from the evil consequences of mono-crop specialisation (*The Times*, December 24, 1942). In other words the cultivation of the cane by the methods advocated in Dr. Bunting's article have proved a complete failure.

The history of the famous potato-growing area in the Holland Division of Lincolnshire south of the Wash furnishes perhaps the most striking condemnation of the substitution of artificial manures for good old-fashioned muck. Some 60 years ago this potato area was mostly under grass. So rich were some of these pastures that the grass they produced fattened a bullock without any additional provender. When these old pastures were ploughed up for potatoes, the soil was so well supplied with humus that phenomenal crops (which reached 25 tons to the acre) free from disease and of high quality and keeping power were often obtained year after year without manure of any kind. But this did not last. At first it was necessary to add superphosphate, then the potato blight made its appearance and the crop had to be sprayed with compounds of copper. Soon an annual dressing of a complete artificial manure became the rule. The quantity needed gradually increased till it reached 15 cwt. to the acre and even more. Nevertheless the yield, quality and keeping power of the potatoes steadily diminished until crops of 12 tons to the acre are now looked upon as exceptional. To obtain even this diminishing yield the potatoes have to be dusted with poisons as many as a dozen times during the season to keep the blight at bay. But all this is not the end of the story. Two other alarming indications that all is not well have made their appearance. The potato crop has almost completely lost the power of reproduction and a new disease—eelworm—is rapidly spreading. The loss of the power of reproduction in the Lincolnshire potatoes is indicated by the fact that after two or three crops fresh seed has to be imported at great cost from Scotland, North Wales or Northern Ireland so

as to give the crop a fresh start. If this is not done the yield falls so low as to be unremunerative. But the eelworm disease goes one better; it puts an end to potato-growing altogether till the fertility of the soil has been completely restored. This melancholy recital is not due to any lack of organising ability on the part of the potato growers or to want of skill on the part of the local labourers. In both these respects South Lincolnshire is fortunate. It is the direct result of methods of manuring and soil management which are inadmissible.

A similar story could be told of many other crops like the vine, the hop, tobacco, maize, tea, coffee, cacao, the members of the citrus family and indeed of fruit growing generally. The application of Rothamsted principles to farming invariably begins to fail when the original stores of humus in the soil are being used up. Disaster then follows.

The failure of farming with artificials does not stop at the crop. It soon begins to affect the live-stock. Troubles like foot-and-mouth disease, tuberculosis, mastitis, contagious abortion, Johnes's disease and so forth become serious as the fertility of the soil is allowed to run down and substitutes for humus are introduced in the shape of artificials. As chemical manures in this country have replaced muck the tale of animal diseases has increased. When the present war broke out in 1939 no fewer than 12 of the 15 scientific committees set up by the Agricultural Research Council were dealing with the diseases of live-stock and of crops. This constitutes the main preoccupation of the Council at the present time.

SOME FATAL DEFECTS IN THE ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTS

What is the cause of all this failure? The answer is obvious when the Rothamsted experiments are subjected to a critical examination. Let us review the wheat plots of the celebrated Broadbalk field.

In the first place a small permanent wheat plot cannot possibly represent any system of farming because it is too small to farm. The half-acre plot is a mere pocket-handkerchief of land firmly fixed in a strait-jacket.

In the second place these small plots were not separated from the surrounding land so as to prevent the invasion of earthworms. The application of artificials either kills earthworms outright, thereby for a brief period adding

material of considerable manurial value, or causes the worm to leave the area for a time. But after the first effects of the artificials have passed off the land is again invaded from the surrounding areas. As the volume of earthworms working in an acre of ordinary land weigh about the same as a cow it is obvious how important this earthworm factor is. To reduce it to insignificance it would be necessary to separate small plots of the Broadbalk pattern from the surrounding areas. This was not provided for at Rothamsted.

In the third place fresh seed from the best outside source has been sown every year. Every 12 months the Broadbalk experiments have had a fresh start. Had the seed of each plot been used to re-sow that plot the manurial treatment would have profoundly influenced both the quality of the grain, the resistance to diseases of the crop and the power of the seed to reproduce itself. The Broadbalk experiments would soon have collapsed because it is well known from a study of crops such as the vine, sugar cane, potato, tomato and so forth that plants raised largely by chemical manures not only fall a prey to disease but also lose their quality and also their reproductive power. This grave defect in the conduct of these plots therefore renders all the devotion and care expended on these trials null and void and the results misleading. How such a mistake crept in is difficult to say. It was probably caused by undue concentration on the chemistry of one factor only—the soil.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING

The basis of organic farming and gardening is provided not by science but by Nature. If we observe what is going on in any mixed wood, in the prairie or in the ocean and interpret the results with the aid of the biological sciences we speedily discover and also begin to understand the principles on which Nature—the supreme farmer—manages her operations. Mother Earth never attempts to farm without live-stock; she always raises mixed crops; great pains are taken to preserve the soil and to prevent erosion; the mixed vegetable and animal wastes are converted into humus; there is no waste; the processes of growth and the processes of decay balance one another; ample provision is made to maintain large reserves of fertility in the shape of humus; the greatest care is taken to store the rainfall; both plants and animals are left to protect themselves against disease; the varieties of plants do not run out. They are to all intents and purposes eternal.

When we examine in detail the various systems of agriculture which have been devised it will be found that only those like the Chinese, which follow closely the lead provided by Nature and pay the closest attention to the law of return, have survived. When this is done there is no need of artificial manures, of poison sprays to protect the crops, of sera and vaccines to keep the live-stock alive or of plant breeders to raise a constant succession of new varieties.

During the last 12 years the pioneers all over the world have been actively engaged in the reform of farming and gardening by means of freshly prepared humus. A considerable proportion of this humus has been prepared by the method worked out at the Institute of Plant Chemistry at Indore in Central India and known as the Indore Process. This follows closely the methods of making leaf mould to be seen in any wood where the mixed vegetable and animal wastes are transformed on the ground by fungi and bacteria into humus with the help of abundant oxygen and moisture from the atmosphere.

SOME RESULTS OF ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING

The first result which follows the adoption of the law of return is the full utilisation of the unpaid labour force of the soil for providing food materials for the plant. As the humus content of the soil rises so do the numbers of bacteria, moulds and earthworms increase. All

these are important contributors of food materials for the crop. For example the work of the nitrifying and nitrogen-fixing groups of bacteria in providing combined nitrogen—the most potent food material essential for crops—is well understood. Both these and indeed all the other groups of bacteria need organic matter. Some of the soil fungi act as a living fungous bridge—by means of the mycorrhizal association—between the humus in the soil and the active cells of the roots by which the digestive products of proteins pass directly into the sap and then into the green leaves. The earthworm is a great soil conditioner and provides large quantities of food materials for plants. The work of Wollny and later of Curtis in the United States shows how important are the casts of the earthworm from the manurial point of view. They are five times richer in available nitrogen, seven times richer in available phosphate and eleven times richer in available potash than the upper six inches of soil. Whenever the active roots of a crop like the potato come in contact with these earthworm casts they surround and penetrate them in all directions in search of these essential materials.

Can humus supply everything the crop needs? Is there any advantage in supplementing humus by artificials? The answer to the first question is clear and definite. In all cases where the soil has received sufficient humus to make it really fertile there is no appreciable response to artificial manures. The maximum yield can be obtained without chemicals. This was one of the interesting results obtained by Mr. A. J. Hosier after he had got the worn-out downland of Wiltshire back into condition by his outdoor method of milk production. When he began operations in 1924 he could write his name on the fields with chemicals. Once they became fertile there was no response even when a complete fertiliser was applied.

Before the condition of real fertility has been reached and insufficient humus or imperfectly prepared humus has been used there is no question that the addition of chemicals does increase the yield. As this state of affairs applies to very large areas in this country it must be conceded that there is a temporary use for artificials. They will enable crop-production to be maintained during the period while the supplies of humus are being increased. While this is in progress a progressive reduction in the amount of artificials used can be made.

If artificials can supplement humus why not be content and make use of such substitutes? The answer to this question is provided by the

important principle that what matters most in crop production is the synthesis of protein in the green leaf. When this takes place by means of humus everything goes well—disease resistance, high quality and the power to reproduce the species all follow as a matter of course. Where, on the other hand, a substitute phase in the shape of artificials is interposed in the formation of protein trouble ensues—the power to resist disease, high quality in the produce as well as the stability of the species are lost. Crop-production under these conditions fails.

ARTIFICIALS COMBINED WITH HUMUS

That the use of artificials by themselves or combined with humus are both inferior to humus alone can be demonstrated in a variety of ways. Whenever an area of thoroughly worn-out garden or farm land is divided into two parts and the one got back into condition by means of humus the other treated with artificials alone or treated with a combination of humus and artificials interesting differences soon appear. With humus, diseases of all kinds are rapidly reduced to their normal insignificance; high quality produce results and no running out of the variety occurs. Artificials on the other hand are always followed by disease, by low quality and poor keeping power and a distinct tendency for the crops to lose the power of reproduction. Humus spells success, artificials lead to failure.

But perhaps the easiest way of demonstrating the claims of humus is to start a bed of strawberries or raspberries from the most virus-infected and otherwise diseased planting material it is possible to find. When this diseased stock is planted in freshly prepared humus, a remarkable change takes place. Most of the plants recover and throw off the disease: fruit of the highest quality soon results. I recently carried out such an experiment at Blackheath with strawberries afflicted with virus.

Are the supplies of humus sufficient to make organic farming and gardening possible? The answer to this question is most emphatically yes. This will be evident when the appalling waste of potential humus now in progress in this country is realised. The Grow More Food campaign has produced a vast volume of unused straw which can easily be converted into humus by the urine and dung of our existing live-stock and also by the use of crude sewage, both of which are running to waste. All that is necessary is to make use of these valuable activators for humus production. This has already been achieved in this country by a simple adaptation



COMPOST HEAPS IN PREPARATION ON A HAMPSHIRE FARM

of one of the age-long practices of China. The straw or other vegetable wastes are laid in oblong pits about 3 ft. deep provided with retaining walls of cemented concrete blocks. The floor of the pit is left in its natural condition but is covered with 9 ins. of good fertile top soil. The vegetable matter is then periodically saturated for a fortnight or so with the washings of shippens or piggeries or with crude sewage. Fermentation ensues, the vegetable wastes are then broken down and in the process there is no nuisance of any kind even when crude sewage from the mains is employed. The surplus water drains away slowly after purification by the layer of fertile soil. After a fortnight or so the pits are emptied; the contents are assembled in a suitable compost heap to ripen and the filling and soaking processes are repeated. Three problems are solved by this simple device: (1) huge quantities of additional

humus are provided; (2) the surplus straw problem is solved and (3) use is beginning to be made of the valuable crude sewage which now has to be purified and got rid of at vast expense.

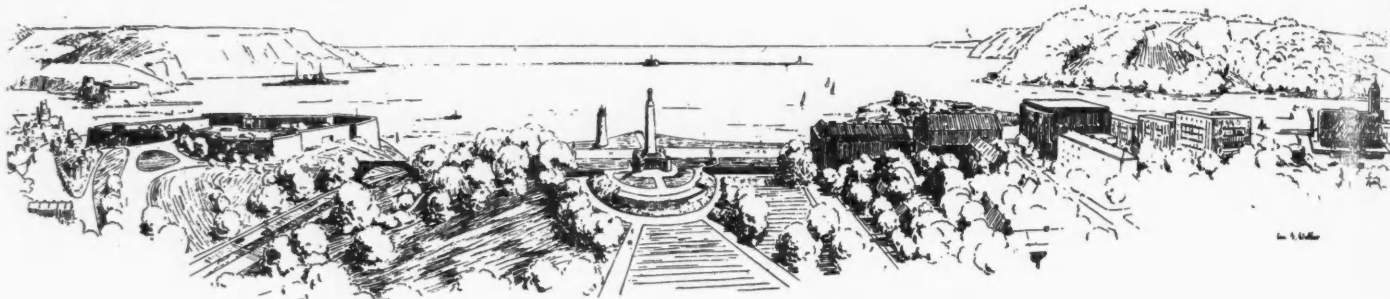
Other sources of additional humus are provided by the reform of the temporary ley and the more effective use of green manures and weeds. When all of these are manured with compost or farm-yard manure before ploughing in in the autumn, much additional first-quality humus becomes available for the next year's crop.

The contest between artificials and humus is one which only time and experience can settle. Both systems have their advocates, each supported by numerous disciples. As the years pass the experience of both groups will become known and the issue will be decided by the one unanswerable argument—success.

Another factor in this contest must be mentioned. There is a growing realisation on the part of the man in the street that this soil fertility question involves his birthright—the fresh produce of fertile soil—and that of his children. This interest is bound to lead to action as more and more examples of what properly grown food can do for resident communities like boarding-schools which possess sufficient land of their own to feed their population.

One such example has just been described in the issue of *Sport and Country* of March 17, 1944. More are in the making. When the abounding health and well-being of these communities, fed on the fresh produce of fertile soil, is compared with the C 3 population alongside the need for action will be obvious. The case for organic farming and gardening will need no argument.

THE NEW PLYMOUTH



1.—A PANORAMA OF PLYMOUTH HOE AFTER RE-PLANNING

The Royal Citadel and Old Town on the left

THOUGH not the first of the reconstruction plans for devastated English cities—Coventry and Southampton are among those already in the field—that for Plymouth is in some respects the most striking, and that not simply owing to the sumptuous manner of its presentation. *A Plan for Plymouth*. Introduction by the Right Hon. the Viscount Astor, with a Foreword by the Hon. John G. Wynant. (Underhill, Plymouth, 10s. 6d.). Technically the proposals have much in common with the County of London Plan, as was to be expected from Professor Patrick Abercrombie's part responsibility for both, his coadjutor in this case being Mr. J. Paton Watson, City Engineer and Surveyor of Plymouth. Thus, a considerable decentralising of population is contemplated, the density of the overcrowded central area being reduced from 220,000 to 172,000, with the "overspill" accommodated in planned communities in northern suburbs, and a great consequent gain in open space within the city. This feature of the plan corresponds to the general trend of private and official preference in housing density. Advantage is taken of modern methods of traffic management with by-passes, a ring road, and the avoidance of junctions; and the various occupations of the city are grouped together for mutual convenience on the precinct principle. Another notable feature of the plan is the suggested conservation in the hinterland of special agricultural regions, recommended in a survey of soil fertility by Dr. Dudley Stamp.

Those are some of the general characteristics of the plan. Its particular attribute is an epic note in harmony with Plymouth's historical and recent past. The almost complete destruction of a concentrated area in the centre of the city, and, it may perhaps be inferred, the psychological transformation that the people of Plymouth underwent during the ordeal of 1940-41, have enabled a nobler view of the new city to be contemplated than was possible when a labyrinth of crowded, if sometimes quaint, early Victorian streets filled the space between North Road Station and the Hoe—baffling to the stranger though sanctified by habit to residents. In contrast to the devastation of the

business centre of Plymouth, the Elizabethan port on Sutton Pool was scarcely damaged, and the famous Hoe attained a new lustre as a rallying point and rest centre during those nightmare weeks. It is as if fire and destruction, by sweeping away much that was unworthy of the unique site, had revealed its natural and historic greatness, and so enabled the spirit of the *blitz* nights to be perpetuated in a new city at unity with itself.

This is the "vision" crystallised in the new plan, the outstanding feature of which is a spacious vista from the railway station to the Hoe, with the various city precincts opening off it, the Elizabethan town and Charles II's Citadel preserved intact on the east, and a public entertainment centre developed on the west, beyond which is the docks area.

In this space of three-quarters of a square mile, say the planners,

we have permitted ourselves the one monumental feature of the whole of Plymouth re-building—a great view seen from the forecourt of the railway station, across the Shopping and Civic Centre, to the Naval War Memorial on the Hoe. . . . The vista itself will be the visitor's guide and it will, literally, in itself cost nothing. It is to be no road or traffic approach, and its enrichment by stairs, terraces, *tapis verts* or other features of the landscape architect's and gardener's art can be left for gradual realisation. It often happens that the simplest treatment is the most effective, and here the ends of the buildings springing from the different ground levels and of varying heights and distance apart would, of themselves, produce a series of enclosing screens (as described by old writers on landscape) containing the space until the openness of the Hoe was reached either on foot or by the glance of the eye.

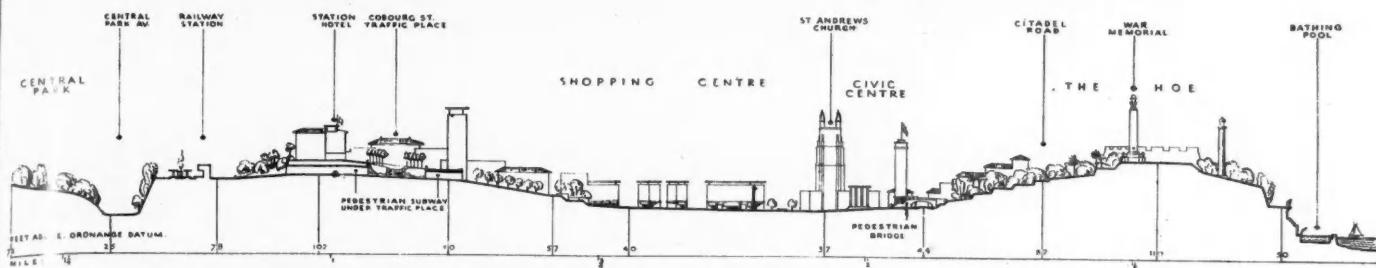
That, we believe, with the qualification that enlightened control of architectural design is maintained, is the right English approach to planning: a great visual idea, with romance as well as utility, but with its details left to take shape gradually; assuming, again, that the architects of individual buildings also play their part and consider their designs in relation to the whole, not merely as personal solutions of isolated problems. That is how the structure of political democracy works, and it is the only way that town-planning in a democracy will

produce characteristic townscapes, with the English quality of the picturesque in place of autocratic regimentation.

Not that any part of the Plymouth plan is left sketchily vague. On the contrary, the layout for this new City Centre is indicated in detail, with a ring road girdling it and linked with the arterial radials, and broad transverse avenues for the shopping and civic centres crossing the main vista and forming, where desirable, precincts free of through traffic. From the Hoe northwards are grouped, in succession, hotels and boarding-houses, banks, the civic precinct with a new Guildhall and Concert Hall (and to the west of it a theatre centre), an extensive shopping centre, Government and professional offices, and on the north-east corner the "cultural precinct." The civic precinct (Fig. 3) will include St. Andrew's Church, now a mere shell; and at the north end of the vista a Station Hotel is figured on the height above the railway, with a bus and traffic centre below it.

The controlling factor is the uneven contouring of this area. Both ends of the vista stand high—the limestone plateau of the Hoe, and the Station Hotel site are over 100 ft.—the intervening valley dropping to little over 25 ft., as seen in the section (Fig. 2). Hitherto the traveller entering Plymouth by road or rail has had no inkling of how the land, or the sea, lay. By this means he is given a *coup d'œil*, on his arrival by either means, as memorable as that always to be gained from a ship in the Sound—though even from that direction the Report recalls that closer approach disappointed with untidy hoardings and signs.

The idea of this vista, it is aptly said, suggests, with obvious differences, the view down the Cannebiere at Marseilles, from the station to the harbour. Possibly the resemblance, and the aim of making Plymouth an English Riviera holiday resort in addition to its naval and commercial traffic, is responsible for the suggestion that use should be made as far as possible of "subtropical vegetation" for the planting of the new boulevards. This, we venture to think, would be a mistake. Plants (despite the posters) do not thrive well in

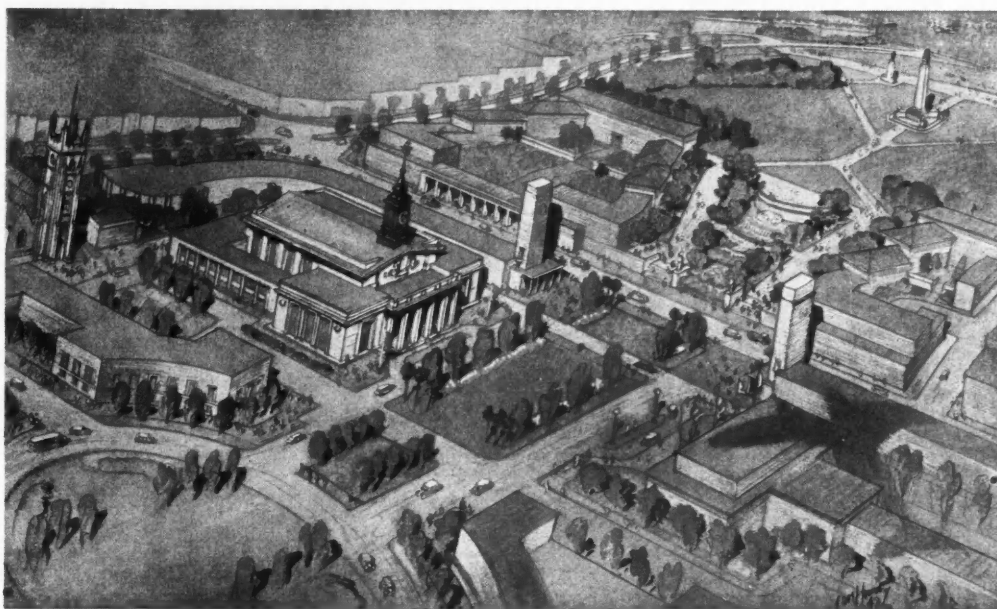


2.—SECTION ALONG THE LINE OF THE CENTRAL VISTA FROM NORTH ROAD STATION TO THE HOE, SHOWING THE VARIETY OF LEVELS

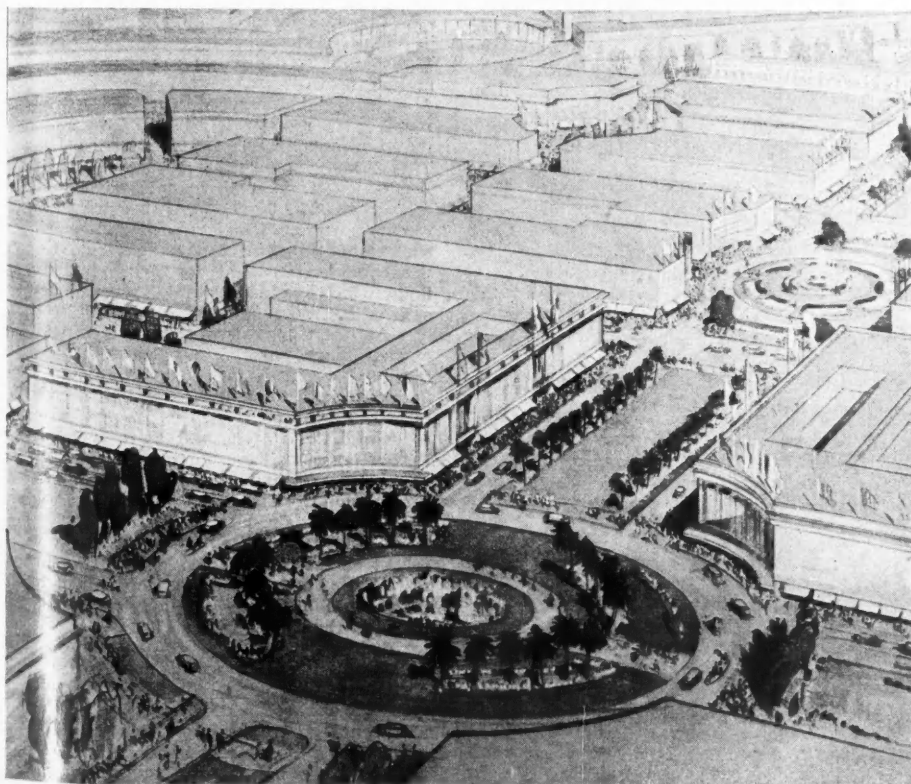
England, and their spiky growth is not helpful to the angular character of modern architecture. The Cornish elm, on the other hand, is an ideal and appropriate tree for the avenues of the new Plymouth—witness its admirable use at Eastbourne.

The Tudor town, it is recommended, should be preserved and carefully reconditioned, with its less sightly features removed or re-built in character, and the old line of the town walls, from the Citadel northwards, be suggested by designing the buildings to be erected on its site rather massively and continuously, skirted by a broad thoroughfare. Thus their appearance would be that of a rampart with gates. The Charles Church, now only a shell, might be retained as such, as a memorial of Plymouth's ordeal.

Much will depend on the execution in detail of these stimulating proposals. It would be a mistake to turn old Plymouth into too neat an historical relic, with no fishy smells, no longshoremen's pubs. Similarly, an ambitious plan accentuates shoddy architecture, and so majestic a vista as that proposed requires not flower beds and asphalt paths but landscape



3.—THE NEW CIVIC PRECINCT ON THE CENTRAL VISTA, AND THE APPROACH TO THE HOE. St. Andrew's Church on the left



4.—THE NEW SHOPPING CENTRE ASTRIDE THE CENTRAL VISTA
Indicating the possible garden treatment

gardening of a high order if it is not to be tiresome. Yet proverbial wisdom advocates the taking of risks, and, even if some of Plymouth's boulevards may be lined by modernistic chain stores and fun fairs, the Civic Centre and official precincts, and the officially planned social centres, give opportunities for unified and effective architecture. Indeed the Report advocates a "master plan" to which buildings generally should more or less conform.

Where, as in this case, a huge area is to be designed and built from scratch, even if over a period of years, a pre-determined plan with accompanying controls is the only tolerable alternative to complete *laissez faire*. On the question of expense the Report points out that the whole area will in any case have to be re-built. To do so to a plan holds out prospects of public and æsthetic benefit and of appreciation in value more than sufficient to offset the loss represented by thinner density. The old character can, in any case, never be recovered. But, to carry it out, enlarged powers, both legal and financial, are necessary, and it is pointed out that the plan presupposes that the recommendations of the Uthwatt and Scott Reports, or powers of similar efficacy, will be given full effect in the legislation promised by the Minister of Town and Country Planning. The Corporation of Hull's application for such powers was recently rejected by Parliament on the explicit understanding that such legislation is pending. Lord Astor, indeed, in his Introduction, and writing as Lord Mayor, roundly states that "Plymouth must be re-built as a unity on land acquired by the public for this purpose." It is difficult to avoid this conclusion, though it may encourage an exodus of new Pilgrim Fathers in search of freedom from the new benevolent despotism of the City Fathers. But where would they go? C. H.

SEASHORE HARVEST

By E. R. YARHAM

SPRING is the busy season with the seaweed gatherers round our shores, and their harvest is used both as food and as a fertiliser. The edible value of seaweeds has been known from very early times. These days the gatherers are abnormally busy and have been joined by others not usually employed in this age-old occupation.

The reason is that, like a good many other potential sources of supply which lie neglected as a rule, seaweeds are being called upon to make their contribution to the insatiable needs of war. During the past half-century there has been considerable progress in our knowledge of seaweeds, but until a few years back this was chiefly from the botanical point of view. Comparatively recently research opened up new lines of advance with the object of utilising them industrially, and war has led to a further concentration upon this type of investigation.

To give one reason why it has been imperative to investigate the possibilities of exploiting the seaweeds which lie so abundantly off our shores: before the war by far the greater part of the world's supply of agar agar came from Japan. Like gelatine it gives a very firm substance when boiled with water. It is much used by the food industries and for medicine, and is almost universally employed for bacterial and fungal cultures. Agar agar comes from seaweeds chiefly of the order gelidiales, and research has been in progress to discover alternative sources of supply in these islands.

In Great Britain the Ministry of Supply has sponsored a survey of the coasts in order to obtain some idea of what can be done with native weeds, and notable work has been done in Eire at University College, Galway, under the supervision of Professor T. Dillon. Research covers two aspects: pure scientific investigations into the chemical constitution and properties of compounds extracted from seaweeds; and researches into the methods of manufacture on a commercial scale of substances believed to be industrially useful.

Even in normal times the gathering of seaweeds is estimated to be worth about £100,000 to Britain. That figure, however, represents nothing like their real value. On the western coast of Scotland, in the Hebrides, the



GATHERING KELP IN SHALLOW WATER

Orkneys and the Shetlands, on the coast of Wales and in Ireland, seaweeds have been used time out of mind as fertilisers and for food; yet on nothing like the scale they are in some foreign countries, notably China and Japan, where the collection of seaweeds ranks as one of the most important of maritime industries.

As a food seaweed has never been so popular in this country as in the East, and English people have not taken kindly to it. Before the war there were developments afoot to place tinned seaweeds on the market. If the "seaweed banquet" prepared in Wisconsin a few years back is anything to go by, the inherent possibilities are far greater than one would imagine from the rather unappetising look of the majority of seaweeds. At that particular meal nothing but dehydrated seaweed was served—seaweed fried, seaweed purée, seaweed roast, seaweed devilled, and other varieties.

Of the finer seaweeds gathered locally for food, the best known is laver. This is eaten after prolonged boiling, seasoned with lemon juice, oil or butter. Or it is incorporated in

scones or girdle cakes, (the exact method of serving varying with the locality. In Devon some people enjoy it boiled and hot with mutton; others prefer it cold as a salad.

Large quantities are gathered in Cornwall, Devon, and Pembrokeshire, and in Scotland the same type of weed is called "slaak," and in Ireland "sloke." The miners of South Wales are the biggest laver eaters in the country, and freshly made "laver bread" is almost always on sale in Cardiff Market. Probably more of the weed is gathered in South Pembrokeshire than anywhere else. There are two kinds: ulva (sea lettuce), called green laver, in contradistinction to the red laver (porphyra).

Other weeds which are eaten on a considerable scale are murlins and dulse. The former sometimes attains a length of 30 ft. and is known as "bedderlocks." A nourishing broth is prepared from it. The red-hued dulse is held in special honour in Scotland. It is called dillisk in some parts and can be eaten raw or cooked. The weed is sold dried as a spice and also for making broth.

A remarkable weed, carrageen, or Irish moss, is the most widely used of the seaweeds found around the coasts of the British Islands. This is known as Dorset weed on parts of the English coast. In some years Eire has exported more than £20,000 worth of this weed, and its research workers have succeeded in preparing such edible things as blancmanges from it. This is effected by treating it for the production of a flour, which is quite palatable when boiled up with milk.

At one time carrageen was credited with extraordinary curative properties. It was a fashionable remedy for consumption, and while in repute sold for as much as half a crown a pound. Carrageen is used in lozenges intended to soothe the throat, and there is no doubt that it possesses some virtue in the treatment of pulmonary and bronchial complaints. A preparation from the weed was given to soldiers gassed during the last war.

That war was also responsible for the wider use of carrageen. In 1917 a Red Cross nurse visited the Food Production Department to ask if it could assist in obtaining carrageen, as owing to the lack of gelatine she had used some for making jellies in hospital in Malta, and it had been found specially good for enteric patients. Collection of seaweed was instituted along the west coasts of Britain, and the harvest was sent out to certain hospitals. As the outcome of this, research was continued after the war and a preparation has been marketed, made from carrageen, and possessing the qualities of gelatine.

The common bladder-wrack is reputed to have value in the treatment of obesity and



HOW KELP IS BROUGHT HOME IN THE ARAN ISLANDS

kidney troubles, and the brown liquid extracted from it by boiling is useful in the treatment of sprains, rheumatism and allied ailments, and for the preparation of seaweed baths, which have tonic qualities. I know of a sufferer from sciatica who gained considerable relief from self-prepared seaweed baths at home.

In agriculture seaweeds are of much value as food and manure. In some of the northern islands such as the Orkneys, the sheep are allowed to graze on the rocks at low water, and they and even cattle need no encouraging to search for seaweed delicacies. Sometimes weed is boiled and mixed with oatmeal as feed for calves. The weed is also dried and ground down, and in other cases made into a kind of silage, being stacked in alternate layers with hay. Experiments have proved that, fed regularly in small doses, seaweed meal improves health and fertility in cattle and chickens.

Along the coasts of North-western Europe generally the value of seaweed as manure is known. With the lack of other usually available fertilisers, greater use has been made of seaweed since the war. Of the elements essential for the land, phosphorus, nitrogen and potash, the last is most scarce. Seaweed is a valuable source of potash, besides containing other salts and humus. There is not much nitrogenous value in seaweeds, but the different kinds of laver are said to be exceptional in this respect.

The weed is either burnt and scattered over the soil, or it is dug or ploughed in. In the Channel Islands the variety called varec is highly valued as a fertiliser. Some is spread directly on to the land, and some is dried and stacked to sell to farmers with heavy land who prefer it after this treatment. In the west of England, Ireland, and Scotland, weed is largely used for manuring potatoes. The Scottish crofters gather the weed in creels, which are loaded into a boat. It requires 30 creels for a boatload, and six boatloads are wanted for the average potato patch.

Of recent research brought about by the war that related to the production of agar agar is perhaps the most notable. It was believed that the particular weeds from which this could be produced were rare round the shores of these islands, but several lots were found in Eire and the Emergency Scientific Research Bureau has been carrying out a complete survey to discover others. Nearly £1,000 was paid for weed last year and Irish agar agar will soon be marketed. Whether it will be able to compete in price with the Eastern product when things are normal remains to be seen.

Seaweed is a source of iodine, and this is a phase of its use which is stimulated by war. In peace-time Brittany used to harvest 20,000 tons a year for this purpose and Scotland and Ireland produced small amounts of iodine, bromine and potash. The kelp-burning industry gave us our iodine and sodium carbonate before the nitrate fields of Chile were developed. In those days much wastage occurred by vaporisation. More efficient processes have reduced the loss.

Research has proved that a wide range of industrial products can be obtained from seaweed, ranging from paper to a material like artificial silk, and Professor Dillon has told how it can be chemically treated to produce material for roofing, carpeting and panelling. Much remains to be done, however, before the marketing stage is reached in most cases. But in the case of wall-board, only the war—which prevented machinery from being obtained—stopped the manufacture on a commercial scale; and even before the war an English factory was producing a fabric claimed to be sound-proof, rotproof and fireproof. The studios of Radio City, New York, are insulated with specially packed seaweed. Certain types of seaweed, washed and dried, have been employed as a cheap stuffing for furniture.

A further war-time development has been brought about by the shortage of size, and a material for sizing rope and twine has been produced from seaweed, which also protects them from rot. Calcium alginate and sodium alginate are seaweed products which are valuable in the food industries and as sizing and stiffening materials for cloth. All of these facts go to show that in the seaweed which flourishes along our coasts there lie valuable industrial possibilities.



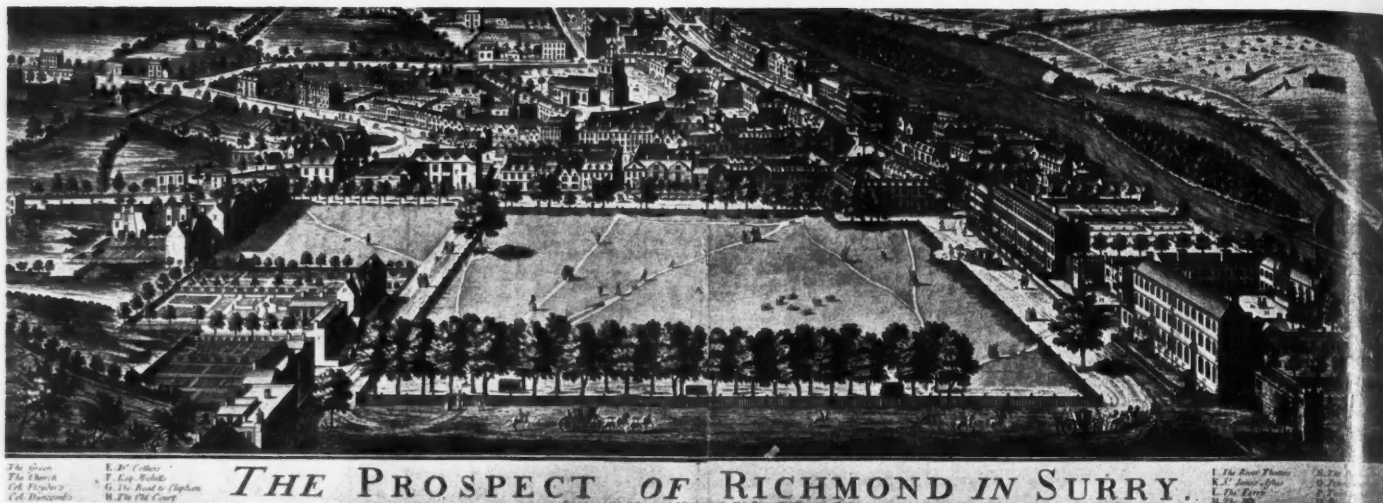
COLLECTING SEAWEED FROM DEEPER WATER



STACKS OF KELP ON THE SHORE



PACKING CARRAGEEN FOR THE DUBLIN MARKET



1.—A PROSPECT OF THE GREEN, LOOKING EASTWARDS, IN 1726

RICHMOND GREEN, SURREY—II

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

The story of an open space through the centuries, and some of its Queen Anne houses

FROM the town-planning point of view, Richmond Green and the lanes off it form a perfect instance of a "precinct."

This name, new to planning but denoting the pleasantest and most characteristic feature of old English towns, was recently given by Mr. H. Alker Tripp, Assistant Commissioner of Police, to a "pocket" in a town's traffic system where people can live and work and find relaxation out of the arterial maelstrom.

"Within the quiet confines from which general traffic has been totally excluded, lie these ordered precincts,

adorned with buildings that are architecturally fitting, and relieved and softened by grass plots and growing trees . . . Companionable places, with an air of leisure and repose; such streets will provide a real promenade for the town dweller and a rest for jaded nerves. We shall be getting back to Merrie England."—*Town Planning and Road Traffic*.

The "pocket" containing the Green is formed by the river on one side and the Old Deer Park on the other, with only a few narrow lanes connecting with the main thoroughfare on the third side. The nature of the lanes leading out of the Green is indicated by the view of Old Palace Lane (Fig. 8).

Several old suburban towns grew up round similar open spaces—Clapham with its Common, Camberwell with its Green—but Richmond Green was, from the fourteenth century onwards, affected by the lord of the manor being the King and the manor house overlooking the Green a palace. The townsfolk always had free access to it, but the Sovereign shared it with them, occasionally displacing the geese and the lads and lasses to hold a tournament, covering it with the lists and tents and panoply of chivalry. The Green also linked the palace with the Old Deer Park—not to be confused with the "new park," the present Richmond Park, formed by Charles I at the top of the Hill.

Both Henry VII and Henry VIII held a famous tournament on the Green. The former's, in 1492, is described by Stow:

In the moneth of May following, was holden a great and valiant jousting within the kinges manor of Shine, nowe called Richmond, in Southerie, the which endured by the space of a moneth, sometime within the saide place and sometime without, upon the Greene without the gate of the said manor. In the which space a combat was holden and done betwixt Syr James Parker, knight, and Hugh Vaughan, gentleman usher, upon controversie for the Armes that Garter gave to the sayde Hugh Vaughan; but hee was there allowed by the King to beare them, and Syr James Parker was slaine at the first course. The cause of his death was thought to belong of a false helmet, which by force of ye Cronacle fayled, and so he was stricken into the mouth, that his tongue was borne unto the hinder part of his head, and so he died incontinently.

In 1649 the Parliament Commissioners reported Richmond Green to "conteyn twenty ares, more or less, excellent land to be depastured only with sheep; is well turfed, level, and a special ornament to the palace. One hundred and thirteen elm trees, forty-eight whereof stand together on the west side, and include in them a very handsome walk." This was evidently the High Walk, once a fashionable promenade along the west side of



2.—LATE 17TH-CENTURY HOUSES: Nos. 10, 11, 12, THE GREEN



3.—OLD PALACE TERRACE, FROM THE GREEN



4.—MEASURED DRAWING OF THE ABOVE BY STUDENTS OF THE KINGSTON-ON-THAMES SCHOOL OF ART

the Green from which it was separated by a light iron railing. It appears in the foreground of the engraving (Fig. 1) published by Hoberton and J. Hoole, 1726. In this, the old forecourt of the Palace is seen on the right, towards the river; and the Green is enclosed by neat railings. These are probably those referred to as being repaired on James II's instructions by James Drew, carpenter, in 1686-87. They were replaced early in last century by iron posts bearing the cypher of William IV.

The engraving shows that along the east, the further, side of the Green stood several 17th-century houses of some size, that had not as yet been replaced by the delightful succession of apparently Queen Anne buildings that still occupy most of that side (Fig. 2). The considerable gabled house facing down the path across the left-hand end of the Green is described as "Esq. Michell's," and those in front of it in the left foreground as "Col. Fludyer's" and "Col. Duncumb's." On the west



5.—QUEEN ANNE AND REGENCY. THE CORNER OF OLD PALACE TERRACE



6.—COUPLED DOORWAYS:
Nos. 21 AND 22, THE GREEN
Early eighteenth century

(Right) 8.—OLD PALACE
LANE

side, not seen in the *Prospect*, was one of the most famous houses on the Green, Pembroke House, on the site of the present Pembroke Villas. It was built for Sir Charles Hedges, Secretary of State to Queen Anne, and successively became the property of Sir Matthew Decker, who added big rooms for the reception of George I, of Viscount Fitzwilliam, and of the widow of the 10th Earl of Pembroke. The 7th Viscount Fitzwilliam married Decker's daughter, and was the wealthy recluse and dilettante of the



7.—DOORWAY IN ORMONDE
ROAD

sides looking on to the Green are terraces of continuous houses of two storeys with basement and attic, evidently built at one time to a single design about 1700. Most are three bays wide, all with an enriched doorway and heavy wooden cornice, except for No. 4 which has a parapet and larger windows. As it comes on the middle of the west side, the variation may be original but is more likely to be an alteration. The fronts are slightly diversified by subsequent small changes, such as the Regency balcony, lantern and lettering to the pharmacy (Fig. 5). Pictorially, as



late eighteenth century, commemorated by the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, formed with a bequest by him of £100,000 and his remarkable collections. These included a musical library, comprising the *Fitzwilliam Virginal Book*—a small volume composed for Queen Elizabeth of scores by Tallis, Giles Farnaby, Byrd, Bull, and over 20 other composers—and 14 volumes of Handel's MSS. and notes. There were also many illuminated missals and 600 volumes of prints, and important paintings. Lord Fitzwilliam was instrumental in founding the Handel Festivals, first held in 1784. The house was pulled down about 1854 when part of the ground was used for extending the railway to Twickenham.

The *Prospect* shows Old Palace Terrace (Figs. 3 and 5) projecting into the south-east corner of the Green, as already existing. The

(Left) 9.—DOORWAY OF No. 11, THE
GREEN

(Right) 10.—DOORWAY OF No. 12, THE
GREEN



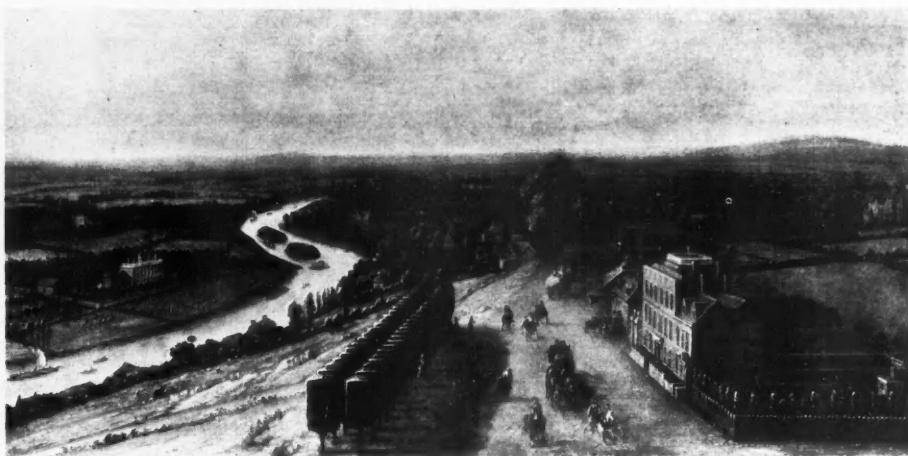
seen through the trees from the Green, these homogeneous terraces are a delightful feature.

Beyond them northwards extend the houses of the Green proper, of irregular height but comprising, with other miscellaneous buildings, some exquisite groups (Fig. 2). The *Prospect* shows a continuous range of some 10 houses running north from Old Palace Terrace, of which Nos. 10, 11 and 12 presumably formed part. The rich decoration of their doorways, and in some cases of their cornices, imply a slightly earlier date—1680-90. No. 11 has an elaborate acanthus cornice and a beautiful door (Fig. 9) with fine Tijouesque ironwork. The ironwork of No. 12 (Fig. 10) is earlier in character, of plain and spiral bars, and the doorway carving coarser. The whole house (on the right of Fig. 2) is slightly more primitive in construction, lacking the string-courses later used to mask the ends of floor joists, and the surface texture of different-coloured bricks which gives such distinction to No. 10, for example. It was probably built some years before its two neighbours. Nos. 21 and 22, The Green (Fig. 3) are a pair of houses of which the doors are coupled in a rather unusual and very effective way. The simpler style, employing a Doric order with the frieze carried across both doors, points to a date in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. There is a particularly ornate doorway (Fig. 7) in Ormonde Road, on the other side of George Street. The lintel introduces the Grinling Gibbons *motif* of kissing cherubs' heads, and the ironwork is of good quality.

Most of these houses came into being about the time of Richmond's vogue as a watering place, following the discovery of the wells on the Hill in 1696. The spa was situated in what later became known as Cardigan House on the right-hand side going up, somewhere among the handful of houses near the tall trees shown in the painting (Fig. 11) by Wootton or Tillemans. Nearly contemporary with the engraved *Prospect*, it shows the rural character of the country surrounding the old town. The building in the foreground is probably the once-popular Dog Tavern, later re-christened The Talbot, which, before the rise of the Star and Garter, was a resort for coach parties from London. The avenue of pleached trees in front of it seems to have been the predecessor of the Terrace famous in the later years of the century.

But it was still the Green, as Mr. H. M. Cundall writes in his admirably illustrated *Bygone Richmond*, that was "the centre of all attractions and reminiscences." Long after the days of tournaments at the palace gate had passed, he quotes an account in the *Westminster Gazette* in 1720 of the Prince and Princess of Wales attending on the Green "at Bull-baiting where there was a vast concourse of people. On the same evening there was a prize fought between Figg and Broadmead by the Prince's orders, but H.R.H. was not present. A very great cricket match between Kingston men and the Richmond men; the latter lost it." Cricket, he continues, has been for centuries played on the Green; as early as 1666 a match is recorded. At that period, and for long after, single wicket, with only two stumps, was played, and a bat used rather like a hockey stick. Large sums were played for, and betting on matches is seen to be by no means a modern innovation. If this chronology is correct, Richmond Green—with adjacent Kew Green, Kingston, and neighbouring rivals—must be among the earliest cradles of the game—not the least of the Richmond precinct's distinctions.

THREE VIEWS FROM RICHMOND HILL, IN THE IONIDES COLLECTION



11.—By John Wootton or P. Tillemans : the Dog Inn on the Hill.

Circa 1720



12.—By Antonio Jolli : looking down stream, with the Ferry on the right.]

Circa 1745



13.—By Zuccharelli : looking over Twickenham. 1755

THE ROSY PASTOR

By DAVID A. BANNERMAN

AMONG the many foreigners and refugees who have sought sanctuary in these islands within the last few years there is one that has probably escaped notice, since those whose eyes are trained to spy such strangers in our midst are to-day mostly engaged in more dangerous occupations.

The rosy pastor has long been known to turn up at fairly regular intervals in Great Britain, and it is remarkable how few people, bird enthusiasts among them, know this bird even by name. No bird which visits these islands has a more romantic history than *pastor roseus*—to give it its Latin name—or as it is more familiarly termed the rose-coloured starling. Before assuming adult dress it bears at one stage a close resemblance to our own young starling, and only the practised eye can pick out its paler plumage from juvenile birds of *sturnus vulgaris*, in whose company it is likely to be encountered. Even then, in the first year of its life, traits in its character distinguish it from the common herd of starlings. Upon the ground it easily outstrips its British companions, tripping along with rapid step but with lighter, more vivacious movement, as H. L. Saxby, of *The Birds of Shetland* fame, observed over 70 years ago; but let the native birds take wing and soon the pastors will be left behind, especially during a sudden wheel or turn in which a flock of British starlings so delight.

In adult dress the rosy pastor is a joy to behold and with the golden oriole must be classed among the most decorative birds to visit our islands. The body plumage is then rose pink, the black head and shoulders glossed with purple, the black wings shot with green and purplish blue. Both sexes have the head crested, that of the male being very prominent, while the crest of his consort is shorter. Add to that a rose-coloured bill, and no artist, however accomplished, can do full justice to its beauty. It must be seen in its native land to be truly appreciated. Its home is far away in Asia Minor and the countries adjoining the Black Sea, and there, in such wild gorges as those of the Taurus Mountains, it rears its young in immense colonies, building an untidy nest among fallen boulders where the nestlings are in constant



YOUNG ROSY PASTORS IN IMMATURE DRESS

Painted by Miss Lilian Medland and reproduced by courtesy of Messrs. Oliver and Boyd (Edinburgh)

danger from jackals, rats and wild cats. On the bare limestone crags, glistening white from their own excrement, the birds are conspicuous enough, but watch them fly down to the mountain torrent lined with oleanders, to bathe and quench their thirst. As if by magic the birds are lost to view, merging completely into the setting, so exactly does their rosy plumage blend with the blossoms.

Though Turkey must be considered its headquarters in the breeding season, the rosy pastor is one of the most erratic birds in its choice of a nest site, for without warning of any kind, thousands of the birds will suddenly descend upon some ancient ruin or suitable eminence, be it situate in Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria or even Italy, where they have never been seen before and will raise havoc among the rightful occupants—jackdaws, owls and rock-pigeons—and oust them from their nest sites. Then when the young pastors are ready to fly, the whole company will depart, young and old together

perhaps never to return, leaving the desecrated site to its former owners should they venture to return. In Bulgaria and elsewhere these birds have been known to appropriate a sandpit and there to have nested in burrows like sand-martins. There is in fact no end to their vagaries.

The late King Boris of Bulgaria, who, like his father King Ferdinand, was a keen ornithologist, once discovered the rosy pastor nesting under a railway bridge in the heart of his country, while in Hungary it is fond of selecting a heap of stones among which to rear its young. To such an extent are these birds welcome in the countryside that the Hungarian peasants undertook to construct at their own expense mounds of stones solely to induce the rosy pastor to remain and breed in the neighbourhood.

Of the many ancient legends relating to the rosy pastor which have come to us through the ages all bear witness to the esteem in which it was held as a slayer of the dreaded locust, and all in some way or other stress the bird's great love of water. The Armenians, Greeks and Tartars were convinced that to secure the coming of the starlings a jar of holy water must be brought from a certain monastery-well which had already been blessed by the monks. The jar was carried far, and throughout the journey was never permitted to rest on the ground until the journey's end was reached. The water was then again blessed and sprinkled on some ravaged field, when within 48 hours the birds came flying in clouds! This and many other legends dating from the days of Pliny connected with this bird are recounted by John Baddeley in his classic volumes *The Rugged Flanks of Caucasus*.

Probably the most interesting feature in the life history of the rosy pastor is in its choice of a winter home. Whereas nearly all European birds in which the migratory habit is developed depart south in autumn—the great majority wintering in tropical or semi-tropical Africa—the rosy pastor chooses a line of its own, one which is shared, I believe, by only one other passerine species, for it deliberately flies east in preference to joining the great migratory throng flying south. The adult males leave in advance of the females, which themselves are followed, perhaps as much as two weeks later by the birds of the year. Their goal is the plains of India, and literally hundreds of thousands pour in upon the North-west Frontier Province, scattering thence over the country, where they are looked upon as a mixed blessing. Agricultural officers have put it on record that the pastor must on balance be considered beneficial on account of the vast



THE ROSY PASTOR IN ADULT DRESS

Painted by Miss Lilian Medland and reproduced by the courtesy of Messrs. Oliver and Boyd (Edinburgh)

quantities of locusts which it destroys. Owners of mulberry orchards, however, and of grain fields look at the rosy pastor through less rosy spectacles, for its love of the mulberry fruit is such that in Corfu it is known as the mulberry bird and in India it has been known to clear an entire field of grain in a night.

As if conscious of its own beauty, a flock is fond of settling on the branches of a barren tree, transforming it in the space of seconds into one covered with pink blossoms—a sight not easily forgotten by those who have witnessed it. When the time comes to leave India many depart by the Quetta valley, others through the passes of the North-West Frontier Province, and yet others through northern Baluchistan, which has been cited as the high road of the pastors to and from their winter quarters.

Before me, as I write this account, is spread the superb British Council Map of Europe and the Middle East, a triumph of draughtsmanship, with mountains and valleys standing out in strong relief. A glance at this map reveals the astonishing journey which the pastor must undertake. Once through the Indian passes, if the birds take the southern route, they must travel by way of the northern shores of the Persian Gulf or else across Iran; some perhaps following the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris or crossing the Caspian Sea to reach their journey's end in Turkey, while others carry on to the Balkan States, the Crimea and Southern Ukraine.

Few people have witnessed this great migration; much of it no doubt across desert wastes and much undertaken by night, but now and then a fraction of their numbers has been seen on passage by those fortunately at points of vantage. On one occasion vast numbers were seen by a distinguished ornithologist of the nineteenth century—the late Canon Tristram—from the romantic fortress of ancient Larissa dashing through a narrow defile above the turbulent waters of the Orontes. He describes how "with a whizz and sound of wings almost deafening . . . a dark cloud



Dr. James M. Harrison

AN AEGEAN HAUNT OF THE ROSY PASTOR: WHITE SANDS, SAMOTHRACE

dashed from the river's channel and immediately deployed in the plain to the west." Hardly had the flight passed than another cloud was seen "gliding like a balloon over the ravine of the Orontes" and then flight after flight passed down the river channel before his astonished gaze, the black head and wings and rose-coloured backs of the birds flashing in the sun as they steadily wended their way to the west—by then nearing the end of their prodigious journey. Although it is doubtful if he realised it at the time, he was witnessing the great flight from India to the Black Sea which the rosy pastor regularly performs.

It may well be asked if the bird breeds in Asia Minor and winters on the plains of India how it comes about that it arrives as often as it does in the British Isles—not in the great flocks which have been described, but as a

fairly regular visitor. Indeed, though more often recorded from our eastern counties, it has reached Devon and Cornwall and many parts of Scotland, and even from Ireland there are over 30 records. The answer must be found in the bird's exceptional passion for wandering; it is indeed a real vagrant. We hear of its turning up in all sorts of queer spots, including such outposts as Malta, Heligoland and St. Kilda, and only recently one boarded a ship 100 miles from Alexandria, though in Egypt it is practically unknown.

At a time like this, when we in this country are giving asylum to so many who have lost their homes, let us look with kindly eyes upon any vagrant rosy pastors that drift to our shores, remembering that much of their homeland too has been overrun by barbaric hordes, and receive them in our midst as welcome guests.

THE EAGLE By RICHARD PERRY

ON a beautiful blue morning, with a white pall of snow on the hills down to 1,500 feet, we seized the opportunity to climb to the Tops. A thousand feet above the glen the emptiness of the bleak brown peat-flats and moors depressed the spirits. The only living colour was the minute scarlet waxen head of a grey lichen; one vivid millimetre of colour in all the sear brown waste! Of sounds there were only the feeble call-notes of pipits and larks, and the never-dying roar of tumbling water in the burns, which is to the hills as the roar of traffic to big cities. Of life only a great black-backed gull, an occasional croaking raven, and three jackal hooded-crows tearing at the carcass of a sheep, which had foundered in a bog-hole or gotten upon her back and been unable to get upon her feet again, for the weight of her fleece and unborn lamb. A lone heron was fishing at the smallest of three lochans at the foot of the long escarpment of the mountains; the nakedest pits of water I ever saw.

On nearing the top of the escarpment, I became aware of a blue hare sitting up on his hunkers, watching me with his big round dark-brown eyes at little more than a dozen yards. He did not stir, what time I raised and lowered my binoculars, but gradually crouched lower and lower as my companion came up, and she had great difficulty in picking up his grizzled fur against the old heather and red sphagnum-moss. Not until we eventually approached near did he scutter-bound away with a flash

of his blue-white tail; only to sit back on his hunkers again, and finally lope away over the scree. He was a much furrer animal than the English hare.

Shortly afterwards a pair of ptarmigan split apart from the heather behind a boulder only a few feet from us, the cock going up the scree, the hen down the heather-brae, though neither hurried. Both uttered a mellow hen-like clucking. The cock was superbly showy with his dazzling white primaries, belly, and feathered legs, and the blood-red scimitar over his eye. Both, however, despite their confidence, were very difficult to pick up against the grey out-crop and lichens, often running very swiftly and appearing to hop both feet together. I thought them perfect mountain birds.

The final climb of eight or nine hundred feet through several inches of snow was almost sheer. Two thousand feet up on the table-top of the escarpment it was very cold, and a bitter north-easter blew around the pyramidal cairn of rocks built on the summit at 2,500 feet, where the only sounds were of the wind and of the distant roar of falling waters. In that remote white world of snow, with its ice-blue lochan and black out-croppings of rock freed by the hot sun, we were the only animate life—though there was the track of a big dog-fox in the snow and his pungent musky scent, and five or six trails of blue hares. But on this blue-sky day there was an incomparable panorama of blue sea, lochs and mountainous islands, and

range on range of snowy peaks. And then suddenly we sighted the eagle. He could in no wise be mistaken for a buzzard, because of his magnificent breadth of wing, relative to his short tail, and the smooth majesty of his sailing, which made a buzzard's hour-long circling seem stiff and awkward. Far more powerful, too, was his smooth soaring up on the fresh south breeze, incomparably buoyant, swift and easy: a glorious poetry of motion that seemed to take me physically up with him. The supple bending beat of his curving pinions differentiated his flight from any other bird I could call to mind, so leisurely was it and smoothly deliberate. In the end he planed away to a dark scoriaceous ridge on the far side of the glen, a waste of reddish scree, and gave a magnificent display of sailing and soaring very swiftly to a great height, continually plunging like a stone with shut wings, and then half opening his pinions, flattening out, soaring again and plunging shut-winged: doing this interminably, until only a speck to the naked eye.

It was very cold watching the eagle, and we were glad to shelter from the piercing wind behind a rock, munching our frozen "pieces" of bread and cheese, before slithering down the steep escarpment to the three lochans. There it was so warm and pleasant out of the frosty wind that we lay on the marge of a lochan and dozed in the sun for half an hour, with a couple of pairs of teal and wild duck for company.

RIVERS AS A SOURCE OF FOOD

AN important step in the development of Britain's rivers as a source of food was begun recently in the Thames. According to Captain Jocelyn Bray, chairman of the Thames Conservancy Board, the Ministry of Agriculture asked, in November 1942, if the Conservancy would put 6,000,000 elvers in the Thames each year for five or six years.

At the time, however, no action was taken.

A few months later Mr. Hudson wrote stating that the development of the eel fisheries in the Thames was a matter of great potential economic importance. As a result the Board ordered half a million elvers, but only 400,000 could be obtained. These were put in the river at four points between Lechlade, Gloucestershire, and Oxford.

There is no doubt that a valuable supplementary source of food and a useful industry could be started in this country by the exploitation of fresh-water fish. Germany's inland waterways and fish farms (consisting of series of ponds), which yield great quantities of fresh-water fish, are once more proving their value in time of war. Between 1914 and 1918 these supplies of edible fish and the humble back-garden rabbit were two of the enemy's most prolific sources of food and played a great part in helping Germany to hold out much longer than she would otherwise have been able to do.

Before the present war the British Government was urged to make a survey of the fish resources in inland waters that might be available in time of emergency. Hostilities began before any action was taken. Something has been done, however, to take advantage of the resources of a few of our largest sheets of water.

Hundreds of thousands of perch have been taken from Lake Windermere, and the Angling Improvement Association has planned fishing on a commercial basis along the west shores of Loch Lomond. The Fishery Division of the Home Department offered the necessary gear, and it is hoped that considerable quantities of fish will be obtained, providing sufficient labour is available.

The Norfolk Fishery Board has also been carrying out investigations in order to discover the fish food content and the chemical and biological conditions of the Broads with a view to more intensive fish culture. Mr. Jim Vincent, the well-known bird-watcher, naturalist and fisherman, believes that they are capable of



A SALMON LADDER

By-passing the Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River, enabling fish to get up to their spawning grounds on the upper river

yielding many tons of excellent food, thus, in war-time, helping the food problem. He remembers when fresh-water fish were highly regarded, and when the gift of a pike or a brace of tench was appreciated even by "the gentry."

The old marshmen of half a century back would take home a dozen or so bream, and after pickling them would bring two or three chunks to work for their breakfast or dinner. They preferred them to tinned salmon and declared that a skinned filleted perch came very near to a sole for eating.

Probably because of the abundance of sea fish in the waters round our coasts, fresh-water fish have been neglected as food, and this has led to a somewhat unfounded prejudice against them.

On the Continent, as a contrast, many kinds are preferred to sea fish. So they were in Britain in former days, when many manors and almost every monastery had its fish pond.

Our forefathers ate considerable quantities of bream, particularly on fast days:

Full many a faire partrich had he on mewe

And many a luce and many a breme in stewe.

This indicates that the birds were confined till wanted, and the bream and luce—that is, full-grown pike—were kept in the stew ponds, as the fish ponds were known, and taken as required.

As the result of its attention to the science of fish culture or aquiculture—which may be regarded in its relation to water crops as analogous to agriculture in its relation to land crops—the United States, like Germany, is reaping the benefit of its efforts. Since 1871 it has endeavoured to establish its fish propagation activities upon a sound basis. During the war emphasis is being placed upon the propagation of commercial species, particularly the salmon of the Pacific coast.

At the same time special attention is being given to the development and stocking of small



STUDYING FISHES' FOOD SUPPLY

A Fish and Wildlife Service biologist on a tributary of the Columbia River



TAKING TROUT EGGS

The process known as "stripping," by which the eggs are extruded and mixed with the milt

farm ponds throughout the country. Certain native species, principally large mouth black bass and sunfish, can be readily propagated in such small ponds, and will yield edible fish at the rate of 200 lb. to 300 lb. of fish per year per acre. This activity is being undertaken as a food-production measure, since it establishes local sources of protein foods and releases meats and other protein foods for war requirements. The actual volume of food which may be produced by this means is not yet known, but the estimate of its potentiality is 100,000,000 lb. a year.

This work is carried on under the aegis of the Fish and Wildlife Service (Department of the Interior), and aquicultural investigations are subdivided into three principal channels: the development of means to obtain the maximum production of food and game fish consistent with environmental conditions; the improvement of methods of artificially propagating and rearing fish; and the control of fish parasites and diseases.

These activities are of significance to the national defense, even though they may not be susceptible of precise measurement. The American Government is conscious of this, and even without a positive showing that the basic aquatic food resources of the country have been augmented by millions of pounds of fish through artificial propagation, the contribution to conservation remains a contribution to the general welfare of the nation.

The policy of the Service is to allocate or distribute the output of its fish hatcheries in this order: firstly to stock waters on lands under the control of the Federal Government, such as national parks, Indian reservations, and ponds, reservoirs, etc., constructed on private lands with the aid or encouragement, financial or otherwise, of the Federal Government; secondly, to maintain State waters; and thirdly, to utilise the remaining fish in filling applications for private waters.

The output of eggs, fry and fingerlings varies between 6,000,000,000 and 8,000,000,000 annually, representing over 40 species, and at the present time 118 hatcheries are actively engaged. During the past two or three years several new ones have been put into production. The salmon comes within the purview of the Service's commercial fishery investigations and is an anadromous rather than a strictly freshwater species. Yet because of its supreme importance in the rivers of the Pacific coast it is worthy of mention, particularly because of the successful efforts at conservation which have been made in connection with the several big dams that have been constructed. There is room to describe one only. The Service, through its Division of Scientific Inquiry, provided the War Department with technical assistance in the construction of an elaborate



AT A TROUT HATCHERY, LAMAR, PENNSYLVANIA

system of fishways and locks at the Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River.

It was feared that the massive structure would disrupt the up-stream migration of the salmon to the natural spawning grounds whence comes the mainstay of the area's fishing industry. To meet the emergency the bold experiment of constructing liquid ladders so that the fish may climb over the dam was undertaken by the War Department. They have been outstandingly successful in passing about a million adult salmon over the construction each year.

The propagation of trout is typical of the methods employed. It has been found that the best way is to rear the fish to fingerling size before release. Stripping, fertilising and handling the eggs are simple operations, but need great care. Stripping is done by the pressure of the hand on the abdomen of the female fish. The eggs from the female and the milt from the male are mixed as they are extruded. The eggs are placed preferably in running water or hardening tanks. The newly hatched fry may, and to a large extent do, subsist on the contents of the yolk sac; but later fresh beef liver or beef heart, ground and pulped, is fed. It gives excellent results in growth, health, and survival. Other rations are now being

experimented with because of the scarcity of offal, and they promise well.

There are many commercial hatcheries in the United States which raise the fish to commercial size. Some have up to a score of ponds heavily stocked with trout. The fish are sorted into different ponds according to size and fed on slaughter-house offal. It has been found that the fish grow from two to three times as fast as in their natural environment. The fish are marketed as a rule after stripping.

The Fish and Wildlife Service maintains a fleet of tank trucks and railroad cars for the purpose of fish distribution. The latter travel 50,000 miles a year and are equipped with both steam and electric air compressors for forcing air into the containers, thus renewing the supply of oxygen.

Fish culture in Canada is carried on in the interests of the more important fresh-water and anadromous fishes. Its object is to stock suitable barren waters with desirable species of fish and make them productive, to replenish depleted streams and lakes and to encourage and maintain fish life generally. A score of hatcheries and rearing stations and a number of salmon-retaining ponds and egg-collecting camps are operated.

E. Y.

HAZARDS IN THE AIR

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

WHEREVER the British golfer goes he must have golf of a sort, and there is no golf so bad that it is not vastly better than none at all. This is often brought home to me by the letters of a young friend, an admirable correspondent, who is a builder of Empire (I hope nobody will compel us to write for the future about "Commonwealth builders") in Nigeria. His last letter has told me not only about his own course but also about that of a neighbour who was once his opponent in the University match. I write "neighbour" in my gay, insular way, but they may be separated by hundreds of miles as far as my geographical knowledge goes. What he tells me is not only entertaining, as I think, for its own sake, but affords a moral lesson to anyone at home who grumbles that the lies are not quite so smooth as of old and that the rough is a little rougher than it used to be.

My correspondent is at present engaged on the adventure of which every golfer has at some time dreamed, of making his own course. It is a modest course for he is limited for money and labour and as at present designed to consist of two holes, sharing a single fairway with a couple of big trees as hazards. This sounds a little cramped, but he will probably be the only player and need not shout "Fore"

at himself. The course starts from a magnificent pulpit tee before his own front door and the hole will be 260 yds. in length. The second then retraces its steps along the common fairway to a green which he describes with the true enthusiasm of a creator as "nestling between small hills and rocks." This green, meaning thereby a flat expanse covered with sand, is so alluring that he hopes also to use it for a "tricky little short hole." I like to picture him going six times round his three-hole course in blissful solitude, doing a series of sparkling 4, 4, 3s. Perhaps I am doing him an injustice, and since the ground is generally of a rock-like hardness and he has a high tee to help him at the first, he will do 3, 4, 3 for ever and ever.

This extreme hardness and fastness of the ground for a considerable part of the year is the chief point of my news as to my correspondent's Oxford rival. He, living in a less solitary spot, has a number of competitors, to all of whom he has to give a large number of strokes. This he finds it very difficult to do when there is little or nothing in the way from tee to green, and a topped ball will run over a couple of hundred yards. His gorge rises at such injustice and he has thereupon devised a system of aerial hazards which shall compel his adversaries to loft the ball or pay the penalty. These consist of "zana" or grass mats, of considerable

length and about five feet in height, stretched across the fairway at strategic points. If the ball hits a mat it falls dead immediately behind it. This might be regarded as rather too fierce, but the architect has a heart. Having stopped the iniquitous running shot he has achieved his object and so he has made a local rule, whereby the ball may be lifted without penalty and taken back a certain number of yards behind the mat. Despite this handsome concession I gather that he and his mats are not altogether popular. They may be torn down by revolutionaries, but at present he has carried his point.

There are doubtless purists who will wholly disapprove of these aerial hazards for they disapprove of cross-bunkers of all kinds on the ground that the bad player makes quite enough trouble for himself by his own bad shots. In a general way they may be right, though not perhaps so universally right as they think, but circumstances do alter cases, and I daresay the mats add a spice of excitement and variety that is badly needed. They would not be tolerated here to-day, and that rightly, but there were more primitive times when golf was young in England and the golfer's path was blocked by such singular objects as hurdles or even wire-netting. I remember very well that there were hurdles when I played at Eastbourne as a boy. Nay, I can almost hear the sound of

my ball going crack against them to my undisguised annoyance. These hurdles were in the form of a square surrounding small starveling patches of gorse, and I suppose the intention was that when the gorse had grown sufficiently tough the protecting hurdles should be removed. Perhaps the gorse did not like the chalky soil and refused to grow. At any rate as far as I can remember the hurdles remained as long as I played there, and unless I am mistaken there were at other holes hurdles pure and simple having no excuse for their existence, except that of stopping a topped shot.

As I thought of Eastbourne it came into my head that there had also been hurdles or something very like them at a still earlier course of mine, Felixstowe. There was an obstacle called the "zareba" which was in the way as one played to the fourth green by the martello tower, and also to the fifth. Could I have dreamed it? No, for reading in *Famous Golf Links*, published in 1891, I find: "The second shot has to be a hurdle-racer for there is a hazard surrounded by hurdles to be flown, and a bank which in the manner of Arabia Felix they call a zareba." In looking back I rather wonder that Mr. Mure Ferguson tolerated hurdles, but clearly he did. I cannot recall having met with them for a long time now

save only at Hyères in the south of France. That they are good golfing hazards no one will, I imagine, contend, but they effected their purpose, for not only did they prevent a topped ball from pursuing its nefarious course, but they often insisted on the criminal playing his next shot sideways or backwards or anywhere but forwards.

Since hurdles are not very resilient the ball was apt to fall dead and lie very close behind them. In that respect they were more deadly than stone walls, which have also gone out of fashion. The ball rebounded gaily off a wall and gave one a chance of going forward, and in my secret heart I am sorry that some of the old walls have gone. That at Prestwick I have often lamented in print. Harlech had some good walls too, and so had North Berwick. Alas! it is so long since I played on either of those courses that I know not whether the hand of the iconoclast has spared them. Fixby too, the Huddersfield course, once had plenty of walls. I have looked at an account I wrote of it some 34 years ago and find that I would not pledge myself to their exact number. I have a dreadful suspicion, let me hope unfounded, that they have now departed. They had a colouring of their own, a kind of purplish black which to southern eyes invested them with a murky

moorland romance. There was a most unpromising garden wall at Chiswick, too—but I am conscious of having shed tears over it before and will refrain.

On the same journey of exploration on which I went to Fixby I visited that admirable course, though something too black and too near West Bromwich, Sandwell Park. There I recall an original and formidable hazard in the shape of some ancient rifle butts, *monstrum horrendum* which reared its towering head between the tee and the green of a short, quite short hole. I have spent a pleasant day at Sandwell since then, but my early impression remains the strongest, for I cannot for the life of me remember whether the golfer still pitches his mashie shot over the butts in trembling hope. These ancient hazards have a way of disappearing. When I first played at Hoylake there still remained a post or two of the old racecourse railings going to the eighteenth hole, but I don't think there is one left now. "How for all things there is a time and a season, and then how does the glory of a thing pass from it, even like the flower of the grass!" Well, my young friend's grass mats are now in full flower and glory, and may all good fortune attend them! May he successfully give a stroke a hole to all the poor grovellers who top into them.

CORRESPONDENCE

BIRD ANTING

SIR,—In the November 5 number of *COUNTRY LIFE*, which came to me here in India in March, I am interested to see the article by Mr. F. W. Lane on the mystery of bird "anting."

In the jungle of Assam a species of large red ant make their nests in the trees. A few weeks ago a friend of mine and I were walking through the jungle when we were showered with ants. On looking up we saw three birds preening themselves with ants, one of the birds being a lovely parrot. Had I a camera I could have taken a fine snap, as we were not more than 6 yds. from them. They were in the same state of ecstasy described by Mr. Lane, so much so that they took no notice of us at all. We watched them for several minutes. They picked up several ants at once, and rubbed their wings and feathers. This happened early in the morning. A suggestion is that the birds resort to anting as a form of toilet and to rid themselves of parasites, especially in this part of the world. I should like to say that at the same time we were thoroughly "anted."

COUNTRY LIFE is in great demand whenever I receive it from my parents. It soon goes round to the lads. I have received it for nearly two years now, and always look forward to the next number.—P. G. LEWINGTON (Cpl.), R.A.F. (I.A.F.), India.

DEATH DUTIES AND AGRICULTURE

SIR,—It is much to be regretted that no reference was made by the Chancellor in the Budget speech to the evil effects of death duties on agricultural land. These iniquitous duties force landowners to sell in order to pay what is really a capital levy on the estates which they have inherited. Amenities go by the board, the estate is broken up, and those essentials of good agriculture—continuity and security of tenure—are destroyed. It is all very well to promise landowners and farmers allowances for buildings to furnish them up, and better terms for loans. What is wanted is a sense of security for land tenure. This can never exist while estate duties on agricultural land remain as crippling as they are.

All political parties have put forward proposals for Government policy on agriculture and I understand these, though coming from various political parties, agree on the evil effects of these duties on agricultural

land. The late Chancellor promised to consider the matter, and the time has now come for action. Meanwhile the rot goes on. M.P.s should be urged again to take the matter up and press for the abolition of these evil levies which are draining the life blood of our land.—RUSSELL V. STEELE, *Penny Lodge, Gloucester Gate, N.W.1.*

SPORTING PICTURES FOR LIVERPOOL

SIR,—Two months ago Mr. Walter Hutchinson announced his generous intention of founding in London a National Gallery of British Sports and Pastimes, to be gathered about the nucleus of two paintings by George Stubbs and 40 other pictures which he had just purchased. Your readers may therefore be interested to know that a gallery devoted to the pictorial illustration of the same subjects will be established in the provinces after the war, though it will not, as Mr. Hutchinson intends, be a separate institution but a new department of one already famous for its collection of works of art.

The Corporation of Liverpool has just accepted for the Walker Art Gallery the bequest of the Walter Stone collection of sporting pictures, which comprises 85 paintings of shooting, hunting and racing subjects and includes works by Henry and Samuel Alken, H. B. Chalon, J. F. Herring, J. N. Sartorius, Dean Wolstenholme and others; it is appropriately rich in works by the Liverpool artist, Charles Towne.

This valuable collection would enhance the interest of any British gallery of art. It provides, however, only the nucleus for the complete representation of its subject-matter, because such typical English sports as cricket, boxing, fishing and so on and such well-known painters as George Stubbs (another Liverpool artist), Ben Marshall, James Ward and others are not included. The Walker Art Gallery, having been requisitioned as the local headquarters for the rationing of food and fuel, is closed for the duration of the war, but when in due course it re-opens the committee which administers it will have in the Walter Stone collection the starting-point for a scheme similar to and in friendly rivalry with that of Mr. Walter Hutchinson. It is one of the conditions of the bequest that it shall be kept in a separate room; but that is no reason why pictures of the same genre should not be exhibited in adjoining rooms, so as to make ultimately a comprehensive gallery,

within the Liverpool permanent collection, of British sporting art.

It is no criticism of the London project to suggest that, if such a gallery is justifiable at all, then there is scope for it in the provinces as well as in the metropolis. The provinces have their strong sporting traditions, while London, though as the great centre of population and administration it tends to draw all things unto itself, can hardly be called an ideal hunting, shooting or fishing centre. The Grand National and the Waterloo Cup are sufficient in themselves to justify the presence of a sporting gallery in Liverpool. Perhaps we may some day see the visitors to Aintree and Altcar pausing on their way to pay their annual homage to the arts in the Walker Art Gallery.—FRANK LAMBERT, *Director, Walker Art Gallery, William Brown Street, Liverpool 3.*

MOORHENS WANTED

SIR,—I should be very grateful if you would give me advice or make any suggestions on the following matter:

A friend of mine writes: "I have two fairly large ponds in my grounds, which are about two miles from Newmarket, but no moorhens. I am anxious to have some there as I am very fond of watching them. Do you think that if I hatched some moorhens' eggs under a hen and put the young ones on the ponds they would stay, or have you any other suggestions as to how I can get moorhens to make my ponds their habitat?"

I would be very grateful if you would give me any advice or suggestions which I might pass on to my friend.—FRANCIS HERBERT, *Manea Vicarage, March, Cambridgeshire.*

[We do not think a hen is likely to be successful in rearing moorhen chicks, because the moorhen feeds her chicks for some time, whereas the hen, though she scratches for her chicks, expects them to pick up food for themselves. We know of an instance of a young moorhen being hatched and mothered by a bantam, but it was hand-fed for nearly three weeks. It proved a most amusing pet. If the ponds are kept fairly quiet, moorhens will doubtless come of their own accord.—Ed.]

PEEWIT KILLS HAWK

SIR,—When I was going to Wyllye I saw a sight which I had never seen before; it was a peewit and a hawk. Evidently the peewit had a nest somewhere around, for the hawk and the peewit were up in the air fighting for their lives. I watched them fighting for about five minutes, then

they parted and the peewit dived down upon the hawk by surprise and gave it a fearful peck in the back of the neck and the hawk fell to the ground dead. I went over and picked it up and scraped a hole on some plough ground and buried the fine hawk.—R. HIGGS, *nr. Warmistone, Wiltshire.*

[With our correspondent's letter was one from Mrs. K. E. F. Garrett Brener who writes: I am enclosing a letter which I hope you may consider suitable for publication in *COUNTRY LIFE*. It is from a small boy of 11 who was evacuated from Portsmouth on to a farm here about three years ago. He has learned to love the country and is most observant. He wants to take up some form of farming when he grows up. He is one of a family of 15 children!]

I can vouch for the truth of his little story. He was not helped with the letter in any way. After a day spent at school and the evening working on the farm he wrote the letter in bed.—Ed.]

A WATER-COLOUR OF WOLVERHAMPTON

SIR,—The water-colour reproduced in your issue dated April 14 is certainly the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's, Wolverhampton, but the period must be placed rather later than 1805. I enclose a copy of Thomas Rowlandson's lively sketch drawn in 1799 from precisely the same spot in High Green, now Queen Square, illustrating the local shambles—meat market—in full swing. The picturesque half-timbered corner tavern on the right in Rowlandson's drawing displays the sign: Bevan Toy Shop. Bevan's was also noted spirit tavern and oyster-house. But Major J. L. Naimaster's water-colour shows the tavern, slightly altered, but still with its brandy cask sign, displaying the name Davenhill, who was the owner at a considerably later date.

Neither painting shows the 54-ft-high pillar surmounted by a gas lantern which was erected in the foreground of the scene in 1821 and removed in 1842. The water-colour was, then, not painted between these dates. The building on the left still stands and is known, as then, as Cope's Liquor Vaults. Rowlandson shows two attic windows, the water-colour but one.

An oil painting of the same view still exists, one of a series painted by G. Noyes, an artist of Horseley Field, Wolverhampton, who, in addition to being a tea merchant, was an artist

out-worker painting decorative papier-mâché trays for Frederick Walton and Co., Old Hall Works, Wolverhampton. In this painting the "gas pillar" is prominent in the foreground. His son Robert was an eminent tray decorator who employed artists in his own workshops to copy his designs. From this family is descended Alfred Noyes, the poet.

Seen in the churchyard in Major Naimaster's water-colour, but omitted by both Rowlandson and Noyes, is the ancient carved stone pillar erected by Wulfruna, King of Mercia, during the seventh century to commemorate the great battle which placed him on the throne.

I have no work of reference available about the large wooden cross shown on the church tower in both pictures was blown down during a gale in the early 1840s. My grandfather, born in 1831, a newcomer from the Welsh Marches, was impressed as a child by the grim omen seen by Wulfrunians in the fallen cross. It is therefore unlikely that Major Naimaster's water-colour was painted after 1842.

The well-known water-colour artist Joseph Barney was working in Wolverhampton early in the nineteenth century. A son of Joseph Barney, flower and fruit painter to George III, he was a regular exhibitor to the Water Colour Society for a few years prior to 1820. Much of his work is initialled, but I have seen several unsigned water-colours of recognisable scenes near to Wolverhampton.

Putting all these facts together it seems very possible that Joseph Barney junior was the painter of this work, executed between 1810 and 1820—probably nearer 1820. Mrs. Siddons owned several of his water-colours, one at least of a Wolverhampton scene.—G. BERNARD HUGHES, 14, Oakdene Road, Sevenoaks, Kent.

RUNNING ON WASTE

SIR,—The recent letter about the interesting photograph of the old-type portable engine fails to state the fuel consumption, without which the opinions expressed could hardly have been formed. It may be said that makers of modern portable steam engines guarantee a fuel consumption of 3 lb. coal per brake horse-power hour for sizes suited to drive threshers: the ordinary motor tractor engine of comparable size will use about .75 lb. oil per brake horse-power hour. Fuel prices vary, but the steam engine is generally the cheaper in running costs, as well as being more reliable and longer lived. The reason for its supersession by oil engines is to be found in

the saving of the wages necessary to attend to the fire.

If a blower could be fitted to a threshing machine with a length of suitable pipe to lead the dirt and chaff straight to the firebox of the engine, not only would this labour be minimised but fuel costs of threshing would be almost eliminated and the farmer would be saved the tedious job of burning the rubbish later. Perhaps an agricultural engineer would describe in your columns how this could be done, for the benefit of each party to the contract.

I enclose a snapshot of the boys and masters of Fyling Hall School using my small sawing outfit running entirely on waste wood and sawdust. By way of contrast, a local sawmill erected with public money is driven by imported oil in oil engines, while a mountain of sawdust and rubbish accumulates alongside! — H. A. ILLINGWORTH, White House, Penrith, Cumberland.



SCHOOLBOYS WITH AN ENGINE RUN ON SAWDUST

See letter: Running on Waste

A LOST PORTRAIT

SIR,—With reference to my letter relating to the lost portrait of Queen Anne of Denmark and printed with my drawing of it, you may be interested to hear that the print of my original drawing which I supplied to Trinity House shared the same fate as the original portrait when the temporary buildings were demolished early this year.

The particularly tragic circumstances under which the original portrait of Queen Anne, as well as those of James I, Drake and several other valuable portraits were lost, were communicated to me by one of the Elder Brethren, April 6, 1944:

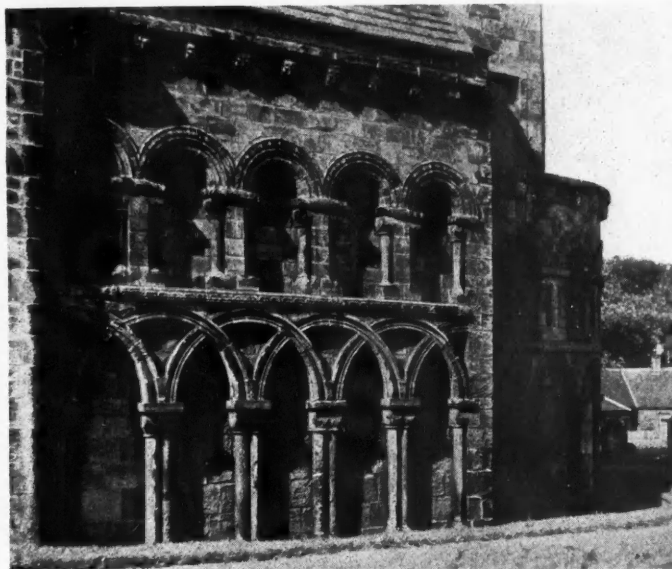
"Soon after the outbreak of war the larger and more modern portraits were sent away for storage. The older and more valuable ones, together with the silver, were sent to the Tower of London, where they were stored in a vault. At the end of a year an expert, having examined the paintings, reported that they were becoming affected by mildew. They were therefore brought back to Trinity House to be renovated, preparatory to sending them away to the country for safe storage. The work was completed on a Saturday and arrangements made for their removal on the following Monday, but on the Sunday night December 29-30 (1940) the House and all its contents were destroyed in a heavy raid on the City. One day more and they would have been saved."—HERBERT NORRIS, Thame, Oxfordshire.

RESTRICTIONS ON CARAVANNING

SIR,—We have noted with interest your comments in COUNTRY LIFE for April 21 on camping sites, and I should like to express our appreciation of its sensible and sympathetic attitude, endeavouring to strike a fair balance between the correction of abuses and the introduction of excessive control.

We are, however, nervous of suggestions for still further restrictions. We have somewhat sore memories of the assurances of the Parliamentary Joint Committee on the Public Health Bill (now Act), 1936. The Committee assured camping interests that the Bill was intended to strike at the squatters and others responsible for nuisances and would not hurt real campers and caravanners. But once the powers of restriction and prohibition were granted, there were found prejudiced local authorities ready enough to use them against our members, while at the same time other local authorities failed to use them to correct the nuisances and eyesores. In consequence we continued to suffer unfairly from the resentment against caravanning which this pseudo-caravanning aroused.

You seem to suggest some further whittling down of the 42-day stay (which incidentally applies to the use of the land, not to any one caravanner). The reason for this particular period



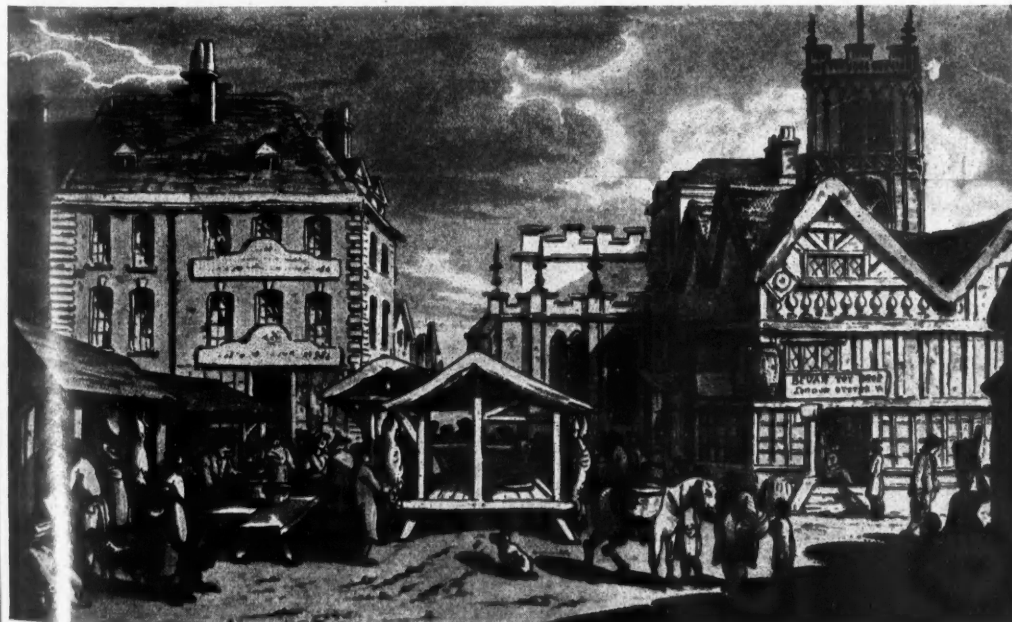
FINE ROMANESQUE IN FIFE

See letter: Leuchars Church

LEUCHARS CHURCH

SIR,—Scotland has few outstanding examples of Norman architecture, but this church at Leuchars, Fife, boasts some striking work of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The decorated

Norman sanctuary has a remarkable row of double arcading, with a line of fat and supercilious-looking gargoyles above, shown in the photograph which I send you, with an apse of probably older date beyond.—DOROTHY KNOWLES, Taunton, Somerset.



ROWLANDSON'S SKETCH OF ST. PETER'S, WOLVERHAMPTON, MADE IN 1799

See letter: A Water-colour of Wolverhampton



THE BANANA-CARRIER

See letter: From East Africa

is that the expert advisers of the Ministry of Health reported that this was the maximum period during which, even if there were abuses, no great harm could be done.

No one has laboured more than the Caravan Club, ever since 1907, by propaganda and example, to maintain high standards of caravanning. Our recommendations for the conduct of commercial sites, for example, are much stiffer than the conditions required by almost all local authorities; so that we must not be taken to defend abuses. But we hold with Cromwell that it is unwise and unjust to deprive men of their liberty on the supposition that they will abuse it, and that judgment should be withheld until they do abuse it.

By the way, I am not the secretary of the Caravan Club, who is Mr. L. W. Reeve. Mr. Reeve was unhappily ill at the time of *The Times* correspondence.—W. M. WHITEMAN, Executive Committee, Caravan Club of Great Britain, Link House, 24, Store Street, London, W.C.1.

A WHITE-CAPPED BLACKBIRD

SIR,—Some people have seen pure white blackbirds in captivity, but I

have been lucky enough to see one with only a small portion white. This was a hen blackbird with a white cap.

I first saw this bird in a public garden in front of my house, but on April 13 she ventured into my kitchen garden.

I think that she is either a cross between an escaped white blackbird and an ordinary one, or she may be an ordinary one that has been mauled by a cat and recovered. Can you give me any explanation of this, please? My parents take *COUNTRY LIFE* and enjoy reading the notes on birds.—T. R. B. CHAMBERLAIN (Master), Belle Vue Court, Ilkley, Yorkshire.

[Pied blackbirds are not very rare and even pure white individuals are by no means exceptional. Such freaks are a matter of hereditary variation which tends to be handed on from parent to offspring. The white-capped blackbird seen by our young correspondent is quite likely to have pied descendants.—ED.]

FROM EAST AFRICA

SIR,—I am enclosing a picture of a girl of the Mchagga tribe of Tanganyika, carrying a basket of bananas to market. At the present time there is something very attractive in the sight of that rare and refreshing fruit being treated so much as an everyday article of commerce.—P. HILL (Squadron Leader), Birmingham.

A LECTERN IN A LAKE

SIR,—The brass eagle lectern in Southwell Minster has a romantic history. It dates from about 1500, and was formerly the property of Newstead Priory (which later became the home of Lord Byron). At the Dissolution, the lectern was thrown into Newstead Lake, where it remained until the time of the 5th Lord Byron, three centuries later. When it had been recovered, a Nottingham watchmaker bought it and dismantled it. To his astonishment, he found that it contained unharmed deeds and papers relating to certain privileges of the monks. No doubt they had expected to return to Newstead and recover it themselves. Some of the documents are now in the British Museum, others at Newstead.

There is a slot in the eagle's beak. If a coin is inserted, it falls down to the back of the lectern. It is said that the eagle was used in

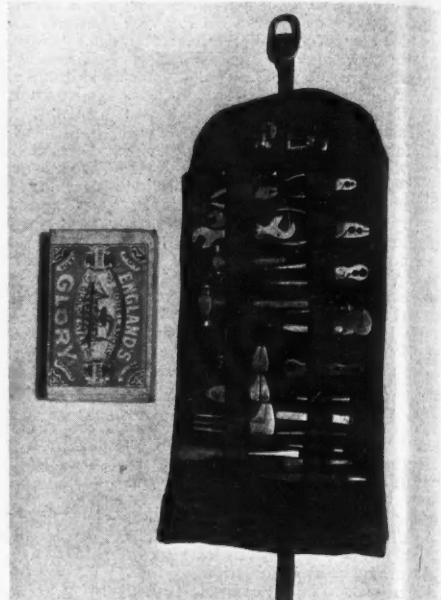
this way for collecting "Peter's Pence."—EDWARD RICHARDSON, West Bridgford, Nottinghamshire.

MINIATURE TOOLS

SIR,—Owing to the wonderful results now obtained by mechanical means in the modern systems of flow production, old-time craftsmanship in the engineering trades is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. The enclosed photograph of an engineer's complete kit in miniature entirely hand-made by an old engineer is therefore of interest in showing the perfection which can be obtained by craftsmanship.

Not only are these tools, every one, made truly to scale and of beautiful workmanship, but each and all function perfectly.

I think perhaps they may be of interest to your readers.—HUGH C. CHETWOOD-AIKEN, 19, Kingsholm Square, Gloucester.



AN ENGINEER'S KIT IN MINIATURE; TOOLS HAND-MADE TO SCALE. The match-box is for comparison of size

See letter: Miniature Tools

HEBRIDEAN LONGEVITY

SIR,—The Hebrides have always been noted for longevity; and among the several ancient people referred to by Martin Martin in his *Description of the Western Isles of Scotland* (circa 1695) is Gillouir MacCrain, who "lived to have kept a hundred and eighty Christmases in his own house."

In the old burying-ground at Inverlussa, at the northern end of the island of Jura, may be seen a tombstone commemorating Gillouir's achievement and also that

of his descendant, Mary MacCrain, who died in 1856, aged 128. The stone is composed of slate, quarried locally. Owing to weathering, a fragment of its face has fallen away, thus rendering a little incomplete the inscription as shown on the accompanying photograph. When in Jura the year before the war, however, I learnt that an effort was being made in Highland and Island circles to raise a fund for the repair and preservation of this interesting memorial.—ALASDAIR ALPIN MACGREGOR, One Acre, Bracknell, Berkshire.

A COUNTRY VILLAGE MEMORIAL

SIR,—At Idbury, a tiny village on a hill in the Cotswolds, near Kingham, Oxfordshire, a tree has been planted near the church. A roughly hewn stone, set in a typically Cotswold wall, bears the inscription:

This tree is planted in grateful memory of a Canadian airman.



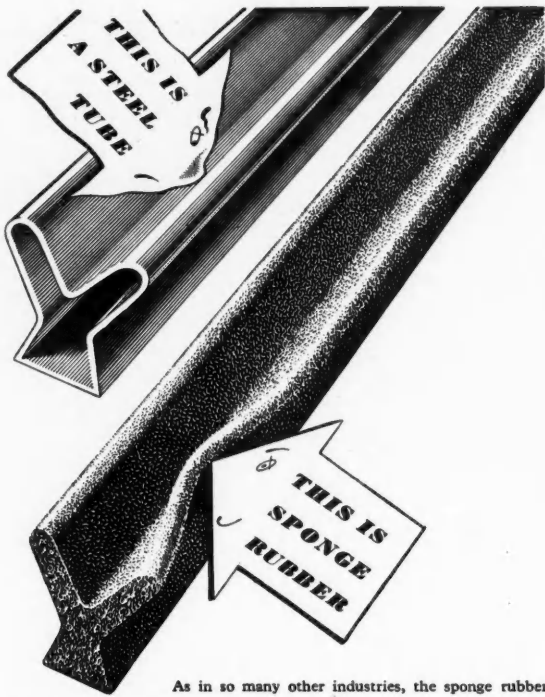
AN AIRMAN'S MEMORIAL





See letter: A Country Village Memorial




THE LECTERN RECOVERED FROM NEWSTEAD LAKE

See letter: A Lectern in a Lake



As in so many other industries, the sponge rubber people* found a solution to their problem in a steel tube by Accles & Pollock. All sorts of shapes like  and  and  and  had to be made of sponge rubber by the yard. Steel tubes were made to these shapes and the rubber cooked within. Simple, isn't it? But then so many other people would find their production problems simple too if they'd only think of Steel Tubes and those manipulating magicians

ACCLES & POLLOCK

A  GROUP COMPANY • OLDBURY • BIRMINGHAM

*We are indebted to Alfred Roberts and Sons Limited for this interesting application of Steel Tubes. Have any other manufacturers interesting things they could tell us?

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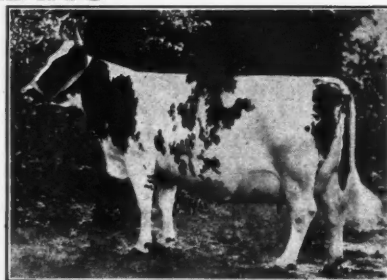
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Information from **HUGH BONE**, Secretary,
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FARMING NOTES

BETTER QUALITY IN BEEF BEASTS

WELL-GROWN store cattle are selling at good prices just now. I watched some Devon steers going through the ring. There was spirited bidding, and I reckoned that they made up to £4 per live hundredweight. They were knocked down at £38 apiece. The yearling cattle were not making anything like the same money in proportion. Those who have grass fields for feeding are evidently looking for big-framed beasts that will make the killing grade at a heavy weight without much intensive feeding. For the time being baby beef is at a discount. From Suffolk I hear of bullocks turning the scale at 20 cwt. and making £60 and more. The big rangy type which can turn summer grazing to good account and then keep its flesh on bulky feed, including sugar-beet pulp, through the winter, meets the war-time schedule of prices, but I cannot imagine that the butchers like having to deal with these elephantine beasts. The proportion of bone and waste must be excessive. It is time, I think, that we turned our minds to the encouragement of quality in beef cattle. We cannot afford yet to go all out for quality by putting a premium on light-weight beef, because every hundredweight of beef that can be produced economically will be wanted. But the emphasis on weight can be overdone.

I WAS glad to hear from a friend in Devon this week that bull calves in the markets are making much better prices than six months ago. This means that the demand for rearing calves has quickened again. There was a period in the autumn and early winter when steer calves that had the makings of good beef animals were being left to the Ministry of Food for slaughter. No one seemed to want them. The spring and early summer is, of course, the natural time for calf rearing, but if we are to increase the head of beef cattle to the level that will be wanted in the next year or two we should be rearing all through the year. The higher price for milk during the winter is the deterrent and makes rearing then look an expensive business.

STILL, if calf-rearing is done economically, and it can be done economically without wasting milk, these male calves should pay their way well enough. I am sure that they will be wanted. The increase in our cattle stock has all been in the direction of dairy animals. We wanted more cows for milking. In 1945 and 1946 we shall need still more urgently more beef stores. It is true, of course, that the War Agricultural Committees have encouraged milk production and the rearing of more dairy stock, while in most counties they have done nothing to encourage the raising of more beef stock. We shall want both when we have the new grass leys in full production.

THINKING of leys reminds me of a conversation with a clayland farmer who has found the greatest difficulty in getting a satisfactory take of seeds established on his fields which were ploughed out of grass three or four years ago and have carried a succession of autumn crops—wheat and beans. In April, 1942, and April, 1943, he under-sowed the wheat fields and got, as he thought, a reasonably good tilth for the seeds. The weather did not favour the venture, as it turned dry soon after the seeds had germinated. They never really

got a chance, because the old meadow grasses and weeds like buttercups were there to stifle the young grass and clover plants which anyway had to compete with the wheat. In the result he has got a green sward, but it is far from satisfactory as a ley. He cannot leave it down for more than this summer. In the light of this experience he has quite made up his mind that before he spends money on putting down seeds leys, he must get the land worked thoroughly and all vestiges of the old turf destroyed.

WHAT he intends to do with one field this time is to put the rough into the indifferent sward he has got before the end of the summer, knock it about well and sow grass seeds on the bare ground in late August or early September. An unlooked-for trouble he has encountered is the spread of nettles. In ploughing the field some nettle roots were turned up close to the hedgerow. The field must then have been cross-harrowed and small pieces of the nettle roots drawn right across the field, so that now he has patches of nettles which would have to be dug out by hand if the field were to remain in grass.

IN some parts of the country the spring-sown barley is not looking too well. More rain is needed to fill up the rather spindly plants. One field I noticed this week had very irregular growth. What had happened obviously was that the combine seed fertiliser drill had become blocked. In some places it hardly sowed in seed at all; in other places the fertiliser was missing either completely or in some of the rows. It is an untidy-looking field to-day. It will be interesting to see how long the patchy effect caused by the varied application of fertilisers lasts.

ISUSPECT that this field is being farmed by one of the War Agricultural Committees. For the most part their labour is unskilled, and it does need an experienced man to be standing on the tail-board of the combine drill to keep a very wary eye to see that all the spouts are dropping seed and fertiliser as they should. This is a tedious job and the eye gets tired by the afternoon, but the results of care or carelessness are very obvious when the crop comes through. Last year I had one field of barley with a gap of a foot or so in every breadth of the drill. It was not a pretty sight until the barley grew up to close the gap. But the seeds sown in the crop stand out to-day most strongly in the gaps, so we have a slight recompense for the area of barley lost.

THE extra 10 clothing coupons were welcome in many homes. The farm-worker is hard on his clothes, and to-day his wife cannot pick up useful garments at the village jumble sale. Everyone clings to a coat or a pair of trousers that is still wearable. I have been getting extra clothing coupons for the women who came to help part-time on the farm. They do this pretty regularly. They are entitled to extra clothing coupons, and this is certainly an incentive in these days. Another extra which I find is appreciated is the thermos flask which farmers can get for the men who take their midday meal away from home. None of my men has to rise between midnight and 5 a.m., so they did not qualify for the issue of alarm clocks which was made through the workers' unions and the National Farmers' Union. CINCINNATI, OH.

THE ESTATE MARKET

SALE OF 90,000 ACRES

FOR well over 30 miles the owner of Eriskay, South Uist and Benbecula, may sail along past his 90,000 acres comprised within them. They form the southern part of that outlier of Scotland, the Hebridean Isles. Except for harbour properties at Loch Boisdale and one or two minor lots, the entire group of three islands has been purchased by Mr. H. A. Andrew, the banker and yachtsman. Messrs. Jackson Stobs and Staff negotiated the deal with the Cathcart trustees. It is just over a century since Colonel Gordon of Cluny acquired the islands from the MacDonnells of Clan Ranald. Flora MacDonnald is said to have gone from South Uist to Eriskay, in 1745, to meet Prince Charlie. The climate is exceedingly mild and equable. On the ocean coast there are miles and miles of glistening white sand, and, on the eastern side, the mountains rise close upon 2,000 ft., Ben Mhor being 1,994 ft. and Hecla only 6 ft. less. Gaelic is generally spoken on the islands; indeed some of the older folk cannot speak a word of English.

SEA TROUT AND WILDFOWL

SOUTH UIST is primarily the paradise of the sea-trout angler. There are no waters anywhere where he is more independent of the weather, none in which his sport is so varied, and none in which it is more assured. Among the better-known lochs on the island are Loch Roag, Loch Fadda, Loch Bhaig and Kildonan as well as the famous Howe Moor River. It is said of these waters that they offer the finest sea-trout fishing in any tidal waters in the United Kingdom. To the sportsman the islands give wild duck, geese, snipe, teal, woodcock and other birds which haunt the lochs. Tribes of wild swans pay an annual visit to the coast, and grey geese breed on the islands, often assembling in flocks of 500 to 600. The barnacle-goose winters there. The property includes Grogarry Lodge, the farm of Grogarry, many houses and other buildings, 57 townships divided into three districts and comprising 1,200 crofts, averaging 20 to 80 acres each.

FEW OFFERS

THE more accessible spots are providing the only dealings at the moment, for example, Purley property of almost an acre, that has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley; and properties such as have just been sold by Mrs. N. C. Tufnell's agency, which include Monks Ally, Binfield, 17 acres; Roundwood, Windlesham, 10 acres; and another property of 10 acres, also at Windlesham. Some of the current transactions through Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices include residential freeholds of up to 25 acres, on or near main line railways and within 40 or 50 miles of London. The present lack of activity has its bright side, in that it may represent a great deal of pent-up energy, which will impart a very lively tone to markets in, it may be, the not distant future.

MEMORABLE LONDON LAND SALES

THREE of the largest recorded purchases of purely open land in London are recalled by a recommendation of a London borough council that part of the tracts should be appropriated for housing. This remarkable proposal is embodied in the report which, like other London boroughs, St. Pancras Borough Council is making to the L.C.C., in connection with post-war planning. It is suggested that the southern portion of Parliament Hill should be built on to provide working-class accommodation. An "equivalent" amount of open space would be substituted in some other part of the borough. It

is not too much to say that, as the finest view-point of London, Parliament Hill is land without any "equivalent," certainly in any other part of St. Pancras. Parliament Hill is not only an important and valuable feature in itself, but it derives added importance and value as part of a great open space which has been won for the public by arduous exertions.

SAVED FROM THE BUILDER

THE three chief components of this suburban tract of 745 acres are Hampstead Heath, Parliament Hill and Ken Wood. In turn each of them was in imminent danger of being built upon, and irreparable injury to London was averted only by far-seeing individuals who spared neither time nor money, first in averting the danger, and secondly in raising the necessary purchase money. The North London Railway (L.M.S.), in its circuitous route from Broad Street to Richmond, long ago set bounds to building development in and near Gospel Oak. But speculative builders, having profited by covering nearly all the land up to the railway boundary, began to negotiate for sites on the slopes north of the railway, the grass land known as Parliament Hill. After a year or two of anxiety, as to whether the land could be preserved as an open space, the property was acquired, in 1889, for £301,000. Towards this the L.C.C. paid £150,000, the Vestry of Hampstead £20,000, that of St. Pancras £30,000, and that of Marylebone £5,000. The Charity Commissioners contributed £50,000, and voluntary contributions added £46,000. Thus nearly 270 acres were added to Hampstead Heath, which had been acquired for the public in 1871, after years of public agitation and litigation. Parliament Hill is now an important part of the tract of 745 acres, for, in 1898, Golders Hill 36 acres (£38,500), was added, and in 1907 Wyld's Fields, 80 acres, for £36,000, and on July 18, 1925, King George V visited Hampstead and declared Ken Wood open to the public. The 121 acres of Ken Wood were bought for a total of about £170,000 in 1923-24, and Lord Iveagh rescued the remaining 76 acres, with the Adam mansion, for public use in perpetuity.

DIVIDING A TOWN HOUSE

IN the course of a chat with the lessee of a very large Town mansion a few days ago the writer was surprised to be told: "The authorities have requisitioned part of my house. They did so rather more than six months back, but they have not paid me anything yet, as far as I know. Mr. — (naming the agent) is looking after the matter." Asking what had become of furniture that had been in the two uppermost floors, the writer was told that it had been brought down to the second floor for storage. It seemed that the two top floors had been taken for official use, and that access to those rooms was obtained by doorways knocked through from the adjoining houses, and that no use has yet been made of the rooms. This accounted for the apparently not discontented attitude of the occupier to what must surely be a type of user unprecedented until very lately. The pecuniary compensation is not of any substantial importance to the lessee, but, all the same, whatever it may amount to, it should surely be paid with reasonable promptitude. It is fair to the agent, an experienced man in large practice, to say that not he, but a relative of the lessee, was first apprised of the circumstances and tried a "prentice hand at arranging terms with the authorities. Other houses in the same district, a very fashionable one, are, it is said, to be taken over in the same manner. ARBITER.

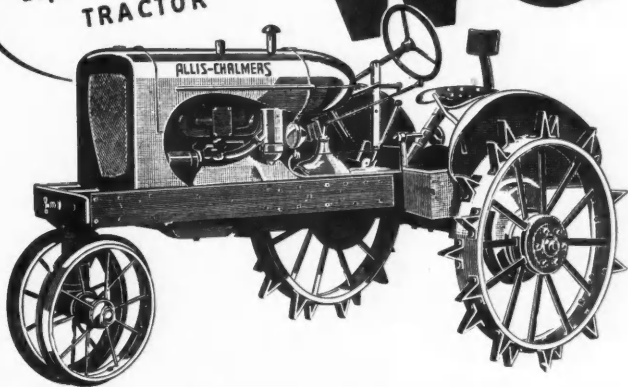
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NEW BOOKS

WHAT IS A NOVELIST?

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

THE eminent judge who used to ask not long ago for enlightenment on things most of us took for granted—"What is a sausage?" "What is a sardine?"—never, so far as I know, asked "What is a novelist?" Nevertheless, this is a question that needs to be answered. The world is "fair thrutched up wi' novelists," as they would say in the north, and we are inclined to accept the easy view that they are simply people who tell stories.

The French critic Taine, in his monumental *History of English Literature*, asks this question "What is a novelist?" and answers himself thus: "In my opinion he is a psychologist

who naturally and involuntarily sets psychology to work; he is nothing else, nor more. He loves to picture feelings, to perceive their connections, their precedents, their consequences; and he indulges in this pleasure. In his eyes they are forces, having various directions and magnitudes. About their justice or injustice he troubles himself little. He introduces them in characters, conceives the dominant quality, perceives the traces which this leaves on the others, marks the discordant or harmonious influences of temperament, of education, of occupation, and labours to manifest the invisible world of inward inclinations and dispositions by the visible world of outward words and actions. To this is his labour reduced. Whatever these bends are, he cares little.

He represents them (his characters) to us as they are, whole, not blaming, not punishing, not mutilating them; he transfers them to us intact and separate, and leaves to us the right of judging, if we desire it."

A PSYCHOLOGIST

I think that is a pretty good summing up of the matter—a psychologist who works naturally and involuntarily. To carry the matter a stage further, we might ask: "What is a psychologist?" and content ourselves for the moment with the answer: "He is not a psycho-analyst." The difference is that a psychologist knows what lies beneath the surface, and knows that, if the surface is to be truly represented, then what lies beneath it must be taken into account. The psycho-analyst goes further: he wants to get hold of what lies beneath the surface and pull it up into the light of day.

I was looking recently at a collection of Leonardo da Vinci's drawings and was surprised by a point I had not noticed before. In his studies for many of his great pictures—even in studies for *The Last Supper*—the artist draws his figures in the nude. In the finished picture, some of these will be wearing the skins of shepherds, some the gorgeous cloaks of kings, some the mitres and vestments of priests. But beneath all this to the eye of the artist is the fundamental structure of flesh, bone and

muscle. And that, I think, is how a novelist of the first rank uses his sense of psychology. It does not appear, but it is implicit in every crease and wrinkle on the finished surface of his character.

From this long preamble let us turn to one of two recent novels, and first Mr. E. F. Bozman's *Phil Empresson* (Dent, 7s. 6d.). This is the

nearest thing to a very good novel that I have read for a long time, but I think it fails to be what it might have been because Mr. Bozman has chosen to be a psychoanalyst rather than a psychologist. Psycho-analysis is a new-fangled notion; psychology is as old as the understanding of the heart of man.

Phil Empresson, the hero, if one may so call him, of this book, wears more than his heart on his sleeve. He wears his whole "subconscious." Not trailing clouds of glory does he come, but trailing an uncomfortable apparatus of inhibitions, dimly remembered disasters of childhood—his own and other people's. His mother, one gathers, had not been faithful to his father; his father had walked in dubious half-apprehended ways. Altogether, there was a lot that was queer in the mental substrata of Mr. Empresson, and this was apt to burst out of him in cloudy violence and fiery combativeness, like effusions from the stir deep down under the crust of a volcano.

When we first meet him, his own marriage has gone wrong and he is living a dissolute weak-willed life in a world that is hardly the world of every day, but is subtly tinged with insanity. It is our contemporary world: the world of bombs and black-outs, that is of violence and darkness both of body and spirit. This does not help Mr. Empresson, especially after he has been blinded by a bomb. He has by now gone back to his wife, and no one will envy her the job she has with him. At the end we leave them with some hope for the future—rather vaguer than one would care to build on.

MIND IN SHADOW

This then is a psycho-analytical treatment of a mind in shadow. Mr. Bozman does his best to overcome the difficulty by leaving the narrative to Empresson himself. Certainly this is the way he would have told his own story, except that there is a general clarity in the writing that I don't think he would have attained to. But perhaps I am wrong about this. There is exquisite clarity in the detail of Salvador Dali's paintings, which again are psycho-analysis. I think of the one in which a young woman is wearing a chest-of-drawers instead of a blouse. There is a sane lucidity about each part of the picture, examined separately. As a whole it is insane. I had the same feeling about Mr. Bozman's book; but at the same time it is the most talented book, with some of the most attractive

writing, that I have come on for a long time.

AMERICAN WINE

Now let us look at America whence comes Alice Tisdale Hobart's *The Cup and the Sword* (Cassell, 10s. 6d.). A lot has been written about "prohibition," the most disastrous social experiment of our time. This book deals with an aspect of it which I had not considered before: its effect upon the wine industry which had grown up in California. The whole operation of this industry at a stroke of the pen became illegal, save for the supply of "sacramental" wines.

There were ways out of the dead-end of ruin into which prohibition led. Something was to be made of the market for raisins, of the market for table grapes, and of the suddenly-booming market for any sort of grapes out of which innumerable illicit manufacturers made abominable wine. There was also the way of sheer lawlessness: the sale of bonded wine on the sly to bootleggers.

The theme of the book is the effect of all this on the fortunes of the Rambeau family. Philippe Rambeau, the French peasant who founded the Rambeau vineyards, is already an old man when the book opens, living in seigneurial fashion at the head of a numerous family. There are now three generations of them, all in the trade. What the author does—and it gives her book a social value—is to show us the way in which such people lived, how even into a tradition of honour and integrity the cancer of an impossible situation began to eat, how the worst of the family were ready to resort to moral obliquity and physical violence in order to stand on their feet, and how even the best of them, though unwilling to co-operate, consented to connive.

There is a certain amount of stuff about the religious significance of wine which we may pass over as "literary" gush, and go on to examine the author's performance as a psychologist. We must write "Nil" in this column. Her people are sticks without significance whom she twists about to hold up the fabric of the clothes just as it pleases her. If some of them change the very fundamentals of their being because otherwise the story would be held up—well, that's nothing to her. In a good novel the story marches with the characters. In the journeyman job of novel-making the characters march with the story. So it is here; and we are left with nothing but a certain enlightenment on a phase of American industry. That is something.

IN AN IRISH VILLAGE

Mr. L. A. G. Strong's novel *The Director* (Methuen, 8s. 6d.) is an endeavour to show how things happen because people are what they are; and, in this particular instance, because Paul Deakin, a film director, is what he is. On the whole, Mr. Strong succeeds. Here the tale marches with the characters, and the characters' "intentions" are left to be deduced from the things they do. This is all as it should be.

Deakin descended upon a remote Irish village in order to use it as the background of a film. The villagers themselves were to be the actors, and, as his schemes impulsively developed, there grew the suggestion that not only would this film be made in the village but that it might become the centre of an industry for the making

of many films needing an Irish background.

It is easy to see how innumerable conflicts at once flickered into being. There were matters of personal pride between villagers who thought themselves capable of playing this and that. There were the small immediate cupidities aroused by the pay that Deakin promised; there were the larger greeds stirred by the thought of the village's future, stimulating backstairs land- and property-jobbing.

Opposed to Deakin with his persuasive manners, his real dedication to his job, his command of resources that appeared to be boundless, there was one person: Father McCubberty, the village priest. Though the bishop of the diocese gave Deakin his sanction, though a department of the government of Eire was behind him, the priest was bigoted, relentless, formidable as only a single-minded fanatic can be; and the priest won. The film was not made in that village; the hopes of a film industry there faded like a flower.

CRUSHING A BUTTERFLY

It is all logical, deeply interesting to read, and fair to all the characters concerned. Not so much in verbiage as in action, everyone is given his fair say, and we feel that, these people being what they were, things would have happened as they did. With one exception. What finally ended the making of the film was the suicide of a beautiful and attractive child who had been cast for the leading part. I need not here go into the reasons for her suicide, but I say I do not think they were strong enough. That men like Deakin are capable of doing much harm is beyond doubt, and so are the Father McCubbertys of this world, men without humour or insight; but the play between these two seemed to me to call for a treatment all through like the treatment of three-quarters of the book: a mingling of humour and irony. There was no need to crush a butterfly between two such wheels.

TO-MORROW'S POETRY

IN *Poems Chiefly Cornish*, by A. L. Rowse (Faber, 6s.), is to be found, we feel, a pretty clear indication of the way that poetry of to-day may be going to save its soul and become poetry of to-morrow. For here is a highbrow of highbrows who not only thinks but deeply feels, and who does not disdain to make thought intelligible and feeling beautiful to us. So, while it is interesting to meet a new poet of Cornwall and a good one, it is exciting and delightful to meet a poet of the new day, a man who, brilliantly equipped to use his mind, can nevertheless long for a return of his own age of innocence, for his spirit to "cease from intellectual agony," and who writes one of his best poems in making a comparison between a bee imprisoned behind a window-pane and man imprisoned in thought, man who may yet find himself

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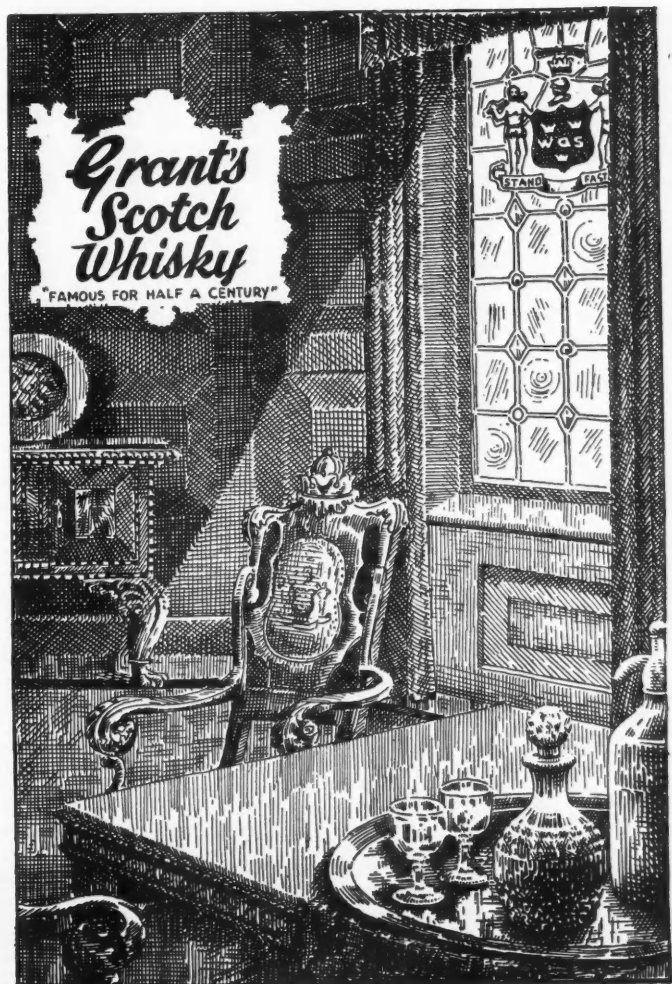
Of natural happiness and poetry.

That he himself often attains to such freedom is proved by many poems here. Lovely in emotion as well as modern in thought are *Summer Evening*, *Easter Day*, 1943, and *Evening in War-time*, with its series of spare, significant pictures, and its ending:

Dandelion clocks mid the flowers
Stand up erect to tell the hours;
As if there were need of their alert:
Your absence writes it in the heart.

Here is a poet determined to find ways of using mind in the service of spirit: spirit which—the whole being greater than the part—is, or should be, mind's master.

V. H. F.





PHOTOGRAPH DENES

THE HOPSACK RAYONS

WHETHER fabrics decide style or style guides and governs the making of fabrics is a point that will be debated as long as two people concerned with the making of clothes in the mass get together. Be this as it may, the two are always fused before a successful style is launched—a style that, with variations, keeps in fashion for a decade. The war-time hopsack rayons are a case in point. For the casual type of summer frock they could not be bettered. They wash and wear and keep their shape, are woven in several weights so that they can be used equally successfully for full peasant skirts

or for the straight tailored variety. Dyes are bold. This summer sail red, dahlia red, indigo and a bright forget-me-not blue, oyster, mustard and sunflower yellows are the popular colours. There is so much navy and white among coats, suits, street and afternoon frocks that for less formal clothes women are choosing something gay that looks cheerful under their dark plain topcoats.

Styles vary considerably. There are any number of tubular jumper suits with large patch pockets decorated by scalloping, fringe, piping, fancy stitching, or flapped, so that they are the focal point of the dress. These have plain

Forget-me-not blue for a fine hopsack rayon with a gathered peasant skirt banded in candy pink. On the right, a hopsack rayon jumper suit with scalloped pockets and the skirt pleated centre back and front. Drville

sleeves that generally just cover the elbow. There are straight frocks with box-pleated tops and yokes, with arrowheads inset on yokes and pockets, with contrasting sleeves or long, pointed waistcoat tops. There are frocks with full skirts gathered all round or with unpressed pleats set into tight waistbands. The last type are pretty with short-sleeved waist-length jackets that button down the front over the tight plain bodice of the frock and are in a contrasting colour. One of these buttoned jackets, a Spectator Model in dark grey, a jaspé material with a sponge-like surface, is put over a rose pink and grey printed rayon, the Paisley design being worked in alternating wide and narrow horizontal bands. The jacket buttons with round silver coins the size of a sixpence. Other summer dresses in this collection show a draw-string tying round the scooped-out round neckline, another tying at the waist.

Another pretty idea was a rainbow-fringed scarf-shawl to wear at night over a black frock. The wide scarf was entirely made from bands of brilliant chiffon—jade, fuchsia, lime yellow, violet, indigo blue, salmon pink, and the silk fringe was the most vivid of lime greens. The mannequin draped the scarf round her head like a sari or over the shoulders. A black

rayon afternoon frock had a panel in front, all godets, one black, one cherry, giving a corrugated effect. A chestnut brown frock in a rayon like a worsted has emerald ribbon tabs for fastenings on the bodice and the box pleats on the skirt edged with narrow bands of the green for about 6 ins. below the waist in four places covering the stitching. These bright touches of green appear on many plain dresses of the coat-frock type that are intended for the cold summer days or next autumn.

The deep intense shades and bright flourishes on the dresses make the collection look very cheerful. The rather coarse waves



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A SHORT fur jacket is a prize possession of most smart women. We have an interesting collection in all kinds of furs; the example sketched is most luxurious, takes 12 coupons and is priced at Eighty-nine pounds

Fur Salon — Ground Floor

Marshall & Snelgrove
Oxford Street
London, W.1



Wooden-soled sandals at four coupons a pair from Dalcis—one merely two bands of suede that tie on top, the other criss-crossed with a hinged sole.

and the bunched skirts look very well with the mushroom brims and chip straw hats, the crochet gloves and wooden-soled sandals of this summer. Sometimes there is a plaid hem to the dress and more of the plaid for a hat band. Sometimes snood and gloves match and form a vivid contrast to the dress, or the striped dickey front of the dress is repeated by striped gloves and a shady striped hat or a bandana tying up the hair. Shocking pink, emerald green, fuchsia, indigo and violet are shown for the crochet accessories and any amount of chalk white.

SLICKLY tailored jumper suits in forget-me-not blue, jade, oyster, lime yellow, white or indigo blue make excellent town and country

outfits for hot days. The very plain ones look well with a brilliant square tucked in the neck or a patchwork scarf made from tiny vivid squares of silk. Shopping bags are brilliant too, the latest made entirely in squares of different shades of bright hessian. Slacks and shorts are being shown in slub rayons and in rayons that look like heavy linen tweeds. Ostler belts in bright-coloured



cotton braid or in natural-coloured hide, soft and pliable, are shown with them, and horizontally striped lisle jumpers. There is a fresh supply of the popular cotton shirts at Lillywhites's, in a honeycomb weave, that wash easily and do not require ironing; of white sharkskin shirts at Fortnum and Mason's dotted in brilliant colours—emerald, indigo blue or sunflower yellow; of splendid Utility shirts at Simpson's in hopsack rayon with neat turn-down collars and shallow yokes.

This shirt is particularly pretty in the dusty pink that looks so well with navy, grey or chestnut brown.

The tailored suits in chestnut brown or in the latest member of the Moygashel family, a herring-bone in chestnut brown and oatmeal that looks and feels like a woollen suiting, are good buying propositions, as they are all-purpose suits, only 10 coupons, and will carry right through to the really cold weather next winter. They make fresh summer street suits with touches of white piqué and brown accessories, or left plain are worn with a narrow brown leather belt and shoes, and a burnt straw sailor matching yellow chambray pull-on gloves.

There is a shirtwaist frock in thick Moygashel with the traditional shirt top, and a skirt that hangs in limp folds in front where there are four deep unpressed pleats stitched over the hips. This is a real country frock and made in soft blues, dusty pinks and oatmeal colours. It is the kind of frock actually that, with smart accessories, also looks well in town. At Scott's they are putting a ribbon round the crowns of burnt straw "hoods," that is the unbuckled hats as they come from the makers, and selling them to wear in the garden. The straws are coarse and chip with wide round brims, distinctly rustic-looking. For more sophisticated wear, Scotts show chip straws in two colours, a wide shady brim in navy or black with a coral-coloured crown and grosgrain ribbons looped on the turn-down brim. Miss Lucy makes garden hats in leghorns and fine straws with velvet ribbons in the Romney tradition. At Lilla's there are enchanting smocks in flowered and plain shantung and the hopsack rayons. The short ones, coming within the length regulations, take only 12 coupons. Full-length dresses, cross-over in front, are made in heavy shantung, in Nattier blues and leafy greens and smocked in variegated colours on the bodice. Flowered ones are smocked in lines of many brilliant colours to look like a rainbow under the shallow shoulder yoke.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.



TO the student of heraldry the coat of arms of the Pharmaceutical Society conveys the age-old history of drugs and medicaments. To the chemist it symbolizes the lore of pharmacy through the years and its imprint on his certificate indicates his efficiency. To the general public it guarantees a service that is a vital part of the country's health organisation.

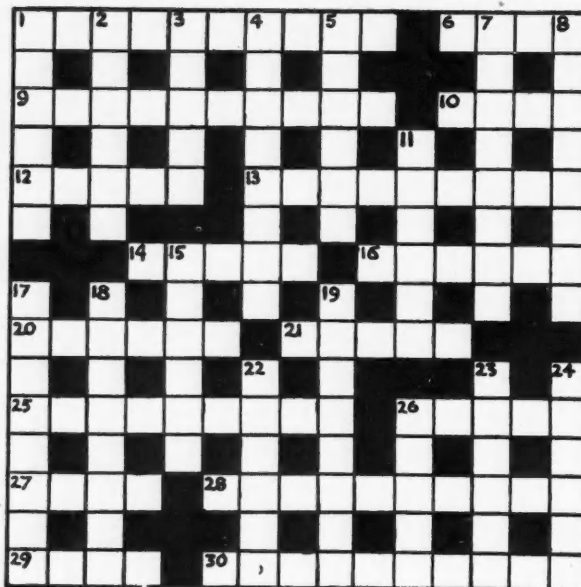
Ask your chemist's opinion of

Euthymol
TOOTH PASTE

CROSSWORD No. 746

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 746, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on Thursday, May 18, 1944.

NOTE.—This competition does not apply to the United States.



Name.....
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)

Address.....

SOLUTION TO No. 745. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of May 5, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—5, Insect; 8, Guinea-pigs; 9, Instil; 10, Miraculous; 13, Curio; 16, Day bell; 17, Oxide; 18, Omaha; 19, Sun; 20, Lac; 21, Iceni; 22, Hindu; 23, Sparkle; 25, Tenet; 28, Seasonable; 31, Inmost; 32, All correct; 33, Ninety. DOWN.—1, Music; 2, Unman; 3, Tabu; 4, Tito; 5, Isis; 6, Entertains; 7, Tale of a Tub; 11, Lay on; 12, Use; 13, Cloche; 14, Corinthian; 15, Mice and men; 16, Desist; 20, Lakes; 24, Age; 26, Carry; 27, Pluck; 28, Stay; 29, Ally; 30, Oboe.

ACROSS.

1. Is said to be equal to 6 of one (4, 1, 5)
6. Turn round the pots (4)
9. "By the bitter road the ——— must tread, Ere he win to hearth and saddle of his own." —Kipling (7, 3)
10. Serving-boy with his nose always in a book (4)
12. Man with an outside motor? (5)
13. I on a tiger! (anagr.) (9)
14. Gives its head to a fritillary (5)
16. Paid attention to (6)
20. Sounds like an order to become an old and unfortunate Archbishop (6)
21. A kingdom was once offered in exchange (5)
25. He digs for victory in the dark (9)
26. Queen Anne isn't! (5)
27. A trace of something (4)
28. He's not necessarily the first of his gang to run round in circles (10)
29. The higher slopes of Everest? (4)
30. Dignitary who may be said to have stood in paternal relationship to Eric (4, 6)

DOWN.

1. Apply the pugilist's art to 21's diet (6)
2. Send the ship forth (6)
3. Wrath's range (5)
4. Propellers requiring keys? Not really (8)
5. Amorous (6)
7. Suggests a welcome presence on the links about 4 p.m. (3, 5)
8. Feigns and half finishes (8)
11. Heard with joy by the besieged of Lucknow (6)
15. What the Macbeths had for total expenditure (6)
17. Notorious Irish landlord (8)
18. She is always in Italy, and once a nightingale (8)
19. Appropriate weapon for Pte. Atkins (5, 3)
22. Gilbert declared that, with duty to be done, this man's lot was not a happy one (6)
23. His nod is as good as a wink to the auctioneer (6)
24. What the speaker expects (6)
26. Though last here, she takes a lead (5)

The winner of Crossword No. 744 is

Miss M. E. Dansey,

16, Wythburn Court, Seymour Place

London, W.1.

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